



Daily Report

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General

UN Delegate Stresses Freedom of Elections

OW1912100890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0710 GMT 19 Dec 90

[By reporter Liu Huorong (0491 3499 2837)]

[Text] United Nations, 18 Dec (XINHUA)—Chinese delegate Du Yong pointed out at the UN General Assembly today that elections are the internal affair of a sovereign state, and that it is an inherent right of a country to choose suitable political and election systems in accordance with its national condition and the people's will.

Du Yong emphasized that this right should not be interfered with by external forces in any form, including so-called UN election assistance.

The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "The Principle of Respecting the Sovereignty of States and Refraining From Interfering in Their Internal Affairs During Elections," which was sponsored by China, Cuba, and other countries.

The resolution states: It is entirely the affair of the people of a country to decide on the method of election procedures, establish relevant systems, and decide the method for their implementation in accordance with that country's national legislation. Any external activity that attempts to interfere directly or indirectly in the freedom of the people, especially those of developing countries, to develop their national election procedures, or any attempt to manipulate election results are against the spirit of the "UN Charter."

The resolution urges all countries to respect the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of countries and the right of the people of each country to decide on their political, economic, and social systems independently.

Qian Qichen Views 1990 World Affairs

HK1812125190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Dec 90 p 7

[Report by Zheng Yuanyuan (6774 0954 0954) and Guo Yongyi (2654 3057 3015): "In an Exclusive Interview With Staff Reporters, Qian Qichen Speaks Glowingly of the International Situation and China's Diplomatic Accomplishments in the Past Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (RENMIN RIBAO)—Foreign Minister Qian Qichen recently granted an exclusive interview to RENMIN RIBAO, answered seven questions raised by reporters, and talked about the changes in the international situation and China's diplomatic accomplishments in the past year.

World Situation: A Turbulent Period of the Replacement of the Old Pattern by the New Pattern

—As the "Cold War" Comes to an End, the World Is Developing Into a Multipolar Pattern

—In the Transitional Period, the World Will Not Be Completely Peaceful

The characteristics of the 1990 international situation can be summarized by these points: The old pattern has been broken; the new pattern has not taken shape; and the world is going into a turbulent period of transition in which the old pattern is being replaced by a new one. Germany is reunified; the "Cold War" has come to an end; and the postwar "Yalta" pattern has been broken. With the detente in the U.S.-Soviet relationship and the threat of military confrontation diminishing, another world war will not break out. The pattern of world forces is developing into a multipolar one. However, when looking at the whole globe, we see that the world is not completely peaceful: Soviet society is undergoing continuing unrest; Eastern Europe is facing mountains of difficulties; South Asia is not tranquil; Latin America is bearing heavy debt burdens; and the African economy also is mired in serious difficulties. In the transitional period some contradictions that were concealed in the past now may become more prominent, and various conflicts may be interwoven and intensified. The transitional period will be characterized by a changeable and uncertain situation. Some unexpected events may occur, events that are hard to anticipate. The Gulf crisis is one example.

China's Diplomacy: Substantial Breakthroughs and Advances Were Made

—A Period Marked by the Best Situation in Relations With Neighboring Countries Since the Founding of the PRC

—Further Development of Relations With Third World Countries

—Gradual Restoration of Relations With Western Countries

This year our country made new breakthroughs and advances in the diplomatic field. This was mainly reflected in the following facts: First, we established official diplomatic relations with the Republic of Namibia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Singapore, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands; and restored diplomatic relations with Indonesia. Second, we realized the normalization of state-to-state relations with the Soviet Union and continued to develop the traditional friendship with the DPRK. In order to meet the needs of economic and trade development, the China International Chamber of Commerce and the economic organization of South Korea respectively will set up trade representative offices on the other side. Sino-Mongolian relations also were normalized. Since the restoration of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic relations and the establishment of Sino-Singaporean diplomatic relations, our country's friendly and cooperative relations with ASEAN have entered a new stage of all-round development. Our relations with Laos also are becoming

normal. Difficulties always have existed in Sino-Vietnamese relations due to the Cambodian issue, but as the all-round political solution to the Cambodian issue gradually is being achieved, the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations also can be expected. China also reinforced its friendly relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. In addition, China has been improving and developing relations with India. We should say that we are now in a period marked by the best situation in relations with our neighboring countries in the past 40 years.

Relations between our country and other Third World countries have been developed further. The past year was marked by the most frequent ever visits by Chinese leaders to Asian, African, and Latin American countries. General Secretary Jiang Zemin, President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng, and Chairman Wan Li visited many Asian, African, and Latin American countries. On the other hand, more than 20 heads of state and government leaders from Asian, African, and Latin American countries visited China this year. When we encountered difficulties in the diplomatic field after last year's "4 June incident," the first foreign minister and head of state to visit our country came from African countries.

Difficulties appeared in our relations with Western countries after last year's "4 June incident." This was caused mainly by their imposing economic sanctions and exerting political pressure on China. Because our domestic situation was stable, more and more people came to realize that China could not be isolated. Moreover, economic sanctions functioned as a two-edged sword, and were unfavorable to the countries that imposed them. Things began to change in the second half of this year. First, positive changes appeared in Sino-Japanese relations. The third batch of yen loans offered by Japan to China has begun to be honored. Other Western countries also successfully resumed the provision of export credit, and gradually restored economic cooperation and technological exchanges with China. In October this year, the EC foreign ministers' meeting decided to restore relations with China. The Spanish foreign minister then became the first senior official to visit China. As China's foreign minister, I recently visited Washington, and this was an important event in Sino-U.S. relations. Relations between our country and Western countries gradually are being restored and developed.

The United Nations: Its Role Obviously Has Been Strengthened

- It Was Hard for the United Nations To Accomplish Anything in the Cold War Period
- It Has Made Advances and Shouldered Heavier Duties Under the New Situation
- China's Position: Adhering to Principles and Upholding Justice

Under the new situation, the United Nations, as the most influential international organization, obviously has strengthened its role. In the situation in which the United States and the Soviet Union contended for world hegemony and the two major military blocs were in confrontation with each other, it was hard for the United Nations to bring its role into play. With the development of the situation in recent years, the United Nations has made certain advances in safeguarding world peace, and in promoting the political settlement of regional conflicts, international cooperation, and the development of human society. So it has won extensive praise from the international community. Of course, the United Nations still has a long way to go in order to really bring its role into full play, and it still has a lot to do to achieve this purpose. We can say that for the United Nations, the burden is heavy and the road is long, as it shoulders great responsibilities.

In the past, as the United States and the Soviet Union were in an antagonistic situation, it was hard for the UN Security Council to adopt any unanimously agreed decisions. In recent months, two meetings of the foreign ministers of all 15 Security Council members were held to discuss the Gulf crisis. Such meetings have been held only twice in the past. The first was held to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, and the second to mark the 40th anniversary. In other words, because many regional conflicts in the past occurred against the background of rivalry between the two superpowers, namely the United States and the Soviet Union, it was hard to discuss them and even harder to work out any solution to them.

Since the restoration of the PRC's UN seat, we have taken an active part, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, in UN activities to settle regional conflicts, as well as in the handling of economic, disarmament, and environmental protection issues. In the Security Council, China has always adhered to principles, upheld justice, and cherished the attitude of being responsible to international security and to history. For example, when the Gulf crisis was discussed recently, China joined the international community in firmly demanding that Iraq unconditionally withdraw from Kuwait. China took a clear-cut position on this issue, and we voted for all resolutions on settling the Gulf crisis in a peaceful way. However, we did not agree with the proposal to authorize some countries to use force or adopt the means of war through the United Nations. On this issue, we must be responsible to history. The Chinese people still clearly remember that the Korean War was launched in the name of the United Nations.

The Gulf Crisis:

- China Does Not Have Any Selfish Interests in the Gulf
- China Is Working Hard for a Peaceful Resolution of the Crisis

China does not have, nor is it seeking, any selfish interests in the Middle East or in the Gulf area embraced by the Middle East. China has established diplomatic relations with all Arab states and maintains friendly

relations with the Arab world. China has always supported the Arabs' and Palestinians' just causes. Therefore, we advocate and hope for a peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis, and support the efforts of Arab states and all concerned parties in this direction.

Earlier, I visited four Arab countries. During the visit, I contacted the Iraqi leader directly and talked him. I was the first among the foreign ministers of the five permanent states of the Security Council to talk directly with Saddam Husayn on resolving the Gulf crisis. I told him in plain and unmistakable terms: There is not a country in the world, including friends of Iraq, that accepts the action of 2 August. I also conveyed to the Iraqi leader the world community's demand that Iraq withdraw its troops from Kuwait as soon as possible. At the same time, I clearly spelled out the Chinese Government's solemn stand and strongly urged Iraq to demonstrate flexibility. These are our efforts toward a peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis.

As for a military solution of the Gulf crisis, consideration must be given to its possible impact. Once war breaks out, it will spread to the whole region, all concerned countries will suffer losses, and both world peace and the economy will be seriously affected. We favor the goals of Resolution 678, but not the means adopted by it. We believe that though a peaceful resolution may take longer, it means smaller losses and fewer after-effects. The objective of our abstention has been to enable the world community to continue to work for a peaceful resolution of the crisis. Recently the United States proposed a dialogue with Iraq, and there has been a response to this proposal. This is a positive development.

Europe:

—Sino-European Relations Have Experienced Some Twists and Turns

—Sino-European Relations Have Broad Prospects

—There Still Are Elements of Instability in Europe

As a result of the postwar division of Europe, China's relations with Europe have experienced some twists and turns. In the 1950's China built close relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but had few relations with Western Europe because it did not recognize us and was resisting us. The situation began to change in 1964, when General de Gaulle led the Western powers in building ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations with China. Thereafter we went through a period in which our relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe turned cold and worsened, while our relations with Western Europe experienced smooth development. At that time there were in Europe two Germanys, two military camps, and two economic organizations. It was against this background that these twists and turns in China's relations with Europe occurred. Today great changes have occurred in Europe. As long as there is mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect for choices made by the people of every

country, and the five principles of peaceful coexistence are observed, relations between China and Europe will have broad prospects.

Because of the standoff between the two great military camps, Europe had the world's heaviest postwar concentration of military forces, the greatest number of troops and weapons, and was the world's arsenal and a source of tension. However, over the last year or so, European conventional arms reduction talks have made significant gains, with a change in the situation of military standoff. Arms levels have been scaled down, and detente has appeared in Europe. All this is to be welcomed.

Of course we should perceive that there still are many unstable elements in Europe; for example: Various ethnic conflicts, racial problems, the economic difficulties facing some countries, domestic contradictions, immigration problems, and so on, all have surfaced. If these unstable elements are not handled well, it will lead to turmoil, and will have a negative influence on the situations in other regions in the world.

North-South Relations: The Widening Gap Between Rich and Poor Will Affect Peace and Stability

—The Economic Situation in Southern Countries Is Troubling

—The North Is Duty-Bound To Reduce the Gap Between North and South

For the time being, the widening gap between the poor South and the rich North is a very troubling problem.

The scissors gap between the prices of primary products and of finished industrial products is widening daily in the world market. The economic situation is going from bad to worse in most developing countries; the per-capita income is decreasing while development has been slow.

The number of the most underdeveloped countries has increased from 25 in 1971 to 41 today. While rich countries are getting still richer, poor countries are further impoverished. This is a major factor affecting world peace and stability.

In the final analysis, the economic backwardness in developing countries is the result of a longstanding unreasonable economic order, and developed countries must not shirk their responsibility for this. Despite the rule that requires developed countries to contribute 0.7 percent of their GNP as aid to developing countries, most developed countries have actually failed to do so.

The world economy is an inalienable whole. While developing countries need developed countries' funds and technology, developed countries also depend on developing countries for supplies of raw materials and for markets. The contention among the United States, Japan, and Europe for markets will become more and more acute since market capacity is limited within a certain period of time.

Western politicians of insight have noted that if the Third World fails to develop, but gets poorer and poorer, the market for developed countries will shrink.

By the way, in the wake of the development of science and technology and the adjustment of developed countries' industrial structure, the worldwide division of labor in industrial production is becoming a more and more important part of international cooperation. It will be unfavorable to the world economy if North-South relations are not established on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and do not develop so as to be mutually complementary and beneficial.

Environmental Protection Consideration Must Be Given to Both Development and Environmental Protection

—Environmental Protection Is Mankind's Common Undertaking

—Developed Countries Must Bear Heavier Responsibility for Environmental Protection

The Chinese Government supports the proposal for a world convention on the environment and development in Brazil in 1992. A developing countries' conference on the environment and development will be held in Beijing next June.

Today the question of the relationship between environmental protection and development has become a common topic of discussion. After a long historical stage of development, the environment in developed countries has been seriously damaged, and these countries now are beginning to show concern for environmental protection. Developing countries that are in an underdeveloped state are, for their part, more concerned about the question of development.

In our opinion, attention must be paid to two points in order to properly handle the question of environmental protection and development.

1. Developed countries, which have been developing for 100-200 years, bear a greater responsibility for the destruction of the environment, and therefore for environmental protection. Now that developed countries want to solve the environmental problem and are setting up some regulations, this is a desirable move.

However, if developing countries are required to follow suit and to adopt the same criteria, and it is demanded that they not do this and not do that, their economic development will be affected. Such a practice clearly is unrealistic. Therefore, both development and environmental protection must be taken into consideration.

2. It is necessary to provide developing countries with funds and technology beneficial to environmental protection on the most favorable terms possible. If only the so-called "sunset industries" are moved to developing countries, while the technology related to environmental protection is not exported to these countries, it certainly will give rise to many contradictions and it will be

impossible for us to fulfill the goal of environmental protection. The environment is wealth belonging to all mankind, and environmental protection can be achieved only through the concerted efforts of all mankind.

United States & Canada

U.S. Assistant Secretary Schifter Received

*OW1812161290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1542 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tian Zengpei met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Schifter here tonight.

U.S. Ambassador to China James Roderick Lilley was present at the meeting.

Schifter arrived here Monday for a working visit in Beijing and Shanghai at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

He is scheduled to exchange views with Chinese officials on Sino-U.S. relations and other issues.

Sino-U.S. Symposium on AIDS Control Reviewed

*HK1712051790 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 49, 3 Dec 90*

[Article by Zhang Lizi (1728 5408 1311): "Chinese and American Experts Discuss Countermeasures to Control AIDS"]

[Text] AIDS is disrupting the future of mankind as it heads toward the 21st century.

By 31 August, 157 countries and areas had reported a total of more than 280,000 cases of AIDS to the World Health Organization. According to this organization, however, the actual number of AIDS patients has reached 700,000, and some additional 8 million people have been infected with the AIDS virus. AIDS is no doubt one of the diseases that concerns the world most today.

On 8 November, 145 Americans, including medical, epidemic prevention, and community education workers, and also some clergymen, visited China to share their experience with their Chinese counterparts in the treatment, research, and prevention of AIDS; as well as study in such related fields as psychology, morality, ethics, education, law, and religion. They attended a symposium to discuss ways to fight AIDS. The symposium was intensive, with more than 40 specialists giving talks on special topics.

China Is No Longer a Piece of Clean Land

The AIDS virus sneaked into China in the early 1980's in the wake of increasing international contact and the tourist industry boom.

In 1985, Zhejiang Province sent in the country's first report on AIDS patients: Four Chinese hemophilia patients had been infected with the AIDS virus (HIV) during a transfusion of factor IV imported from the United States.

In June, Beijing's Xiehe Hospital took in an Argentine tourist who had a high fever and had earlier been diagnosed an AIDS patient in the United States.

In April 1989, the staff of the National Venereal Disease Prevention and Treatment Research Center of the Beijing Xiehe Hospital discovered the first case of AIDS among Chinese VD patients. The patient was a man, a shop assistant with a history of casual sex and homosexual relations, and allegedly involved in homosexual activities with foreigners.

In September, still more sensational news came from the remote province of Yunnan: AIDS antibody tests conducted among 368 drug addicts turned out positive results, and it was found that the channel of infection was injection of drugs....

Sexual contact, blood transfusions, and contact between mothers and their babies have been proved to be the three major channels of AIDS infection, and the number of patients who get infected through sexual contact accounts for 70 percent of all the cases. At present, in China, blood is the primary channel for the spread of AIDS, while sexual contact is the second. So far, no cases of AIDS infection through contact between mothers and their babies have been reported in China.

During the symposium, Wang Xiaodao, deputy director of the Medical Psychology Teaching and Research Office of China University of Medicine, noted that "sex emancipation" and "freedom of sex" have upset the ecological balance in mankind's sexual activities, and the related sex psychological and social balance as well. Venereal diseases and AIDS are the dual punishment that the law of nature and the law of society have inflicted on human society.

Prostitution has revived venereal diseases in China. A report presented by a Chinese representative to the symposium indicates that from 1982 to 1987, cases of venereal diseases increased in China at a speed of 312 percent a year; and by the end of last year, the number of VD patients in China exceeded 220,000. In recent years, the number of drug addicts has increased very rapidly in some areas in China, while the intravenous injection method of drug taking is replacing traditional oral drug taking. Venereal diseases and drug addiction have given the green light to the spread of AIDS in China.

According to a report delivered during this symposium, from 1985 to late September, AIDS serological tests were conducted among some 300,000 selected individuals. A total of 446 patients were found to be AIDS antibody carriers and five of them were diagnosed as AIDS patients. Of these AIDS antibody carriers, 68 were from abroad while the remaining 378 were Chinese citizens

residing in Mainland China. Of the five AIDS patients, three were from abroad and two were mainland residents.

Epidemiologic studies and analyses of clinical data show that the spread of the AIDS virus has just begun in China and most of the infected are symptom carriers.

Measures Taken by China To Prevent and Control the Spread of AIDS

China has put AIDS on the list of major infectious diseases to be prevented and controlled. During the symposium, He Jiesheng, vice minister of public health, made a comprehensive elaboration of the measures China has taken in this regard.

In 1986, the Ministry of Public Health set up AIDS clinical test stations in eight cities—including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, and Xian—to carry out epidemiologic and serological monitoring work. At present, clinical tests of this kind are being done in almost all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authorities; three AIDS antibody positive reaction verification laboratories have been set up; and an AIDS monitoring network is taking shape throughout the country. In 1985, the Institute of Virology of the China Academy of Preventive Medicine developed a kind of sensitive, special, and inexpensive AIDS virus detection reagent and reagent packs.

Mass media—such as newspapers, magazines, and television, and radio broadcasts, as well as picture exhibitions and consultation services—have been used to strengthen propaganda and education in public health, and to enhance the public's awareness of health care. This is a common practice in dealing with AIDS in many countries today, and a successful experience that China has gained from its efforts in the past many years to prevent and control infectious diseases.

With a view to eliminating the root of AIDS and venereal diseases, action has been taken to strengthen coordination among the different departments concerned and among different social sectors. In recent years, China promulgated a series of regulations to deal severe blows to prostitution, the patronage of prostitutes, and drug addiction, and to straighten up social order. In 1988, the Ministry of Public Health and six other ministries and commissions enacted the "Regulations on Control of AIDS," which serve as legal support for prevention and control of AIDS.

Action has been taken to strengthen antidrug-trafficking operations, to fight drug addiction, and to prevent the spread of the AIDS virus through intravenous drug injection. China's public security and customs sectors have strengthened their operations to suppress drug trafficking in border areas, while public health departments have provided medical treatment to drug addicts to help them to rehabilitate.

Action has been taken to keep venereal diseases under control and to prevent the AIDS virus from spreading through sexual contact. China began to rebuild its VD prevention and treatment system in 1986. At the same time, serological tests of the AIDS virus have been carried out among VD patients, and the prevention of the spread of AIDS through sexual contact has been combined with the control of venereal diseases.

Chinese Medicine as a Potential Resource for the Treatment of AIDS

The use of the Chinese medicine in the treatment of AIDS has drawn the attention of both Chinese and U.S. scholars. During the symposium, some 10 participants discussed the use of Chinese herbal medicines, acupuncture and moxibustion, and the practice of Qigong in the treatment of AIDS.

Su Chenglian, from the Chinese Medicine Research Institute of China, held that according to the Chinese medical diagnosis theory, AIDS is basically an illness of a deficiency type. An analysis of the causes, pathologic conditions, and clinical syndromes shows that a treatment scheme can be drawn up, based on a combined consideration of the syndrome of "consumptive diseases" classified under the category of internal injury and miscellaneous diseases, the four stages—wei [5898], qi [3049], ying [3602], xue [5877]—in the course of epidemic febrile diseases, and the "three yin [san yin 0005 7113] diseases" classified under the category of exogenous febrile diseases. So, Su and his colleagues offered a prescription that contains some 30 Chinese herbal medicines—including ginseng, astragalus root, lucid ganoderma, Chinese angelica root, and donkey-hide gelatin—with the aim of increasing the quantity of T cells of the patient, the lymphocyte transformation rate, the quantity of immunoglobulins, the activity of phagocytes, and thus the patient's immunity.

Professor Wu Boping, from the same Chinese Medicine Research Institute of China, recalled in his report that he and his colleagues had treated more than 3,000 cases of AIDS in a certain African country. Their practice has proved that Chinese medicine can play a role that must not be underestimated in prolonging life, alleviating the syndromes, and enhancing the immunologic function. Chinese medicine surely is a very promising resource in mankind's struggle against AIDS.

The Qigong treatment of AIDS is another attempt proposed by Chinese representatives. Cui Jincai, from the Chinese Medicine Department of the No. 2 Hospital of the Tianjin Institute of Medicine, noted in his report that Qigong should be applied to the treatment of AIDS in a flexible way, according to the patient's pulse condition and the diagnosis. In the initial period of clinical development, the art of internal self-strengthening [nei yang gong 0355 7402 0501], which is a branch of the relaxation and silence exercise [song jing gong 2646 7234 0501], should be used as the principal exercise; when the

development of syndrome is stabilized, the action exercise [xing dong gong 5887 0530 0501] or intensive exercise [qiang zhuang gong 1730 1104 0501] could be a choice. In his report Cui also discussed the exercise method, the posture, the respiratory method, and mind concentration. He held that the Qigong treatment should be supported by the application of Chinese medicine and acupuncture, which can improve the therapeutic effect.

Preventive and Control Measures Adopted in The United States

According to reports by experts from the United States, by September this year, 150,000 AIDS patients had been discovered in the United States and 60 percent of them had died already. An extremely thorough and extensive campaign, in various forms, has been launched in the United States to prevent and control AIDS, and the virus. This was mentioned in the reports and theses presented by U.S. participants during the symposium.

Propaganda and education has been the most influential means so far in the global struggle against AIDS. In the United States, the propaganda and education campaign is geared to the needs of two divisions of the population, the general public and the highly dangerous group. The latter consists of prostitutes, homosexuals, drug addicts, blood donors, blood recipients, vagrants, children likely to be infected with AIDS, and so on. Those who take part in the propaganda and education campaign include medical workers, teachers, parents, and also some homosexuals, prostitutes, and drug addicts.

Twenty-one percent of AIDS patients in the United States are young people of around 20 years, while the vast majority of AIDS victims die within the age bracket of 25-34. Therefore, it is believed in the United States that the key to preventing AIDS from spreading lies in propaganda and education among students.

A report prepared by American experts noted that the California state government and Public Health Department had compiled a series of comprehensive teaching materials of different levels on prevention and control of AIDS to suit the needs of pupils of different age brackets, from kindergarten pupils to high school graduates.

The accommodation of AIDS patients has become a problem that U.S. medical circles must face. How to avoid being infected with the AIDS virus has become an essential question for medical and health-care workers. In the United States, almost all the professional and volunteer medical and health-care workers who need to contact AIDS patients have received training in prevention of infection. Volunteer health-care workers have played a great part in taking care of patients. They not only assist in medical treatment and care of patients' everyday life, but also give them great spiritual support. Some of the volunteers are professional social workers and nursing staff, and some are the parents, spouses, or lovers of the patients.

Primary health-care and medical treatment centers for drug addicts have been set up in some cities in the United States. A specialist from Chicago told the symposium there are about 70,000 drug addicts in his city, and they can obtain various services, ranging from medical treatment and disease prevention to everyday life services, in local preliminary health-care and medical treatment centers. In 1988, such centers in Chicago accommodated more than 1,000 drug addicts, of whom 31 percent had been infected with AIDS. Therapeutic effects were seen on most patients after they had taken medicines or received different kinds of medical treatments.

In some places in the United States, community workers exchange new syringes for drug addicts' used ones as a measure to check the spread of the AIDS virus. In Washington State, this practice was introduced in three neighborhoods and aroused a heated debate. Distribution of new syringes seems to be encouraging drug addiction, but many people agree that this is, after all, a practicable measure. Apart from supplying new syringes, the syringe exchange stations in Washington State also supply drug addicts with disinfectant, condoms, medical propaganda, education publications, and so on. Some drug addicts are sent to treatment centers to undergo the drug abstention process or medical treatment for AIDS. Statistics provided by an exchange station show that the station distributes 23,000 syringes, 12,000 condoms, and 2,800 disinfectant kits each month, on average.

The symposium was a good beginning for the exchange between Chinese and U.S. experts in AIDS control. Dr. Constance, leader of the U.S. side, expressed his sincere hope that China, at the initial stage of the spread of AIDS, would share the U.S. experience in AIDS prevention and control, and would avoid detours in its anti-AIDS efforts. Some Chinese and U.S. participants in the symposium noted that different countries should take preventive measures according to their own specific circumstances, as they have different cultural environments and are practicing different political systems.

Northeast Asia

Request for Anti-Japanese Rally Probed

HK1912020190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 19 Dec 90 p 6

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] The authorities are probing the cause of a collective act in which more than 10 Beijing universities applied in late October to stage a protest rally against Japan's claim to the Diaoyutai Islands.

The authorities suspect that "some behind-the-scene forces" might have been involved in "organising and mobilising" the students.

A number of school authorities and students were summoned by the Public Security Bureau recently to help investigate the case, student sources said.

But so far no one has been detained.

According to student sources in Beijing the media has kept quiet about the massive protest rallies that were held in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Many students said they learned about the events through the foreign media, such as the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Voice of America.

Many students were angered by the action of the Japanese government.

In a challenge to Chinese sovereignty the Japanese government intended to formally give its blessing to a lighthouse that was put up by a right-wing group in 1970.

Many Chinese students were disappointed that the Foreign Ministry did not lodge a strong protest with Japan.

The ministry would only reaffirm that the Diaoyutai Islands were part of China's territory.

"When they learned that large-scale rallies were to take place in Hong Kong and Taiwan, a number of students vowed they should also express their anger at Japan through public demonstrations," a source said.

Sources said a dozen institutes of higher learning, including Beijing University and the People's University of China, had applied in late October and early November to stage rallies.

"They (the students) believed the authorities would approve their request since the planned action was based on patriotic sentiment and national dignity," a student source said.

However, it is believed the government turned down the applications because it did not want to see the protest rallies turn into anti-government demonstrations.

China's leaders are afraid that even minor protest rallies could get out of hand.

Additionally, the Chinese government, which had all along kept a very low profile over the aggressive act (by Japan) was also afraid the demonstrations could sour Sino-Japanese ties.

According to the newly-enacted "Law on Assemblies, Rallies and Demonstrations" which was passed last year, demonstrators must first obtain permission from the public security authorities at county or city level.

Moreover, participants "must not oppose the party leadership or socialist order".

Although China's constitution stipulates that its citizens have the right to demonstrate, local authorities whose approval is required are rarely known to grant it.

PRC, Japan Sign New Long-Term Trade Agreement*OW1912100690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1400 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[By reporter Wang Dajun (3769 1129 6511)]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Dec (XINHUA)—The China-Japan Long-Term Trade Agreement Commission signed a new long-term trade agreement at the Federation of Economic Organizations here today.

Shen Jueren, chairman of the Chinese side of the commission and vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Ryoichi Kawai, chairman of the Japanese side of the commission and president of the Japan-China Economic Association, signed the accord on behalf of their governments.

According to the five-year agreement, during its implementation from 1991 through 1995, China will export to Japan 8.8 million to 9.3 million metric tons of crude oil and 3.9 million to 5.3 million metric tons of coal each year and Japan will provide China with technologies, complete sets of equipment, and construction equipment totalling \$8 billion during the five-year period.

The agreement also provides that, for the implementation of the agreement and for expanding Sino-Japanese economic exchange, both sides agreed to carry out cooperation within the essential scientific and technical spheres; and that representatives of the two sides will meet once a year alternately in Beijing and Tokyo.

The previous agreement was signed in 1978. Under the long-term trade agreement, China exported to Japan 110 million metric tons of crude oil and over 38 million metric tons of coal totalling more than \$20 billion during the 13-year period; and Japan provided China with more than \$10 billion of technologies, complete sets of equipment, and construction equipment during the same period.

Japanese Bank Loan for PRC Petrochemical Corp*OW1912092690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0859 GMT 19 Dec 90*

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)—Ten Japanese banks granted 80 million U.S. dollars in loan to China Petrochemical Corporation (Sinopec) here today.

The loan, the largest sum granted to a Chinese enterprise from foreign banks since overseas banks resumed their lending activity to China not long ago, will be used to build necessary facilities attached to Qilu 300,000-ton ethylene project in east China's Shandong Province, XINHUA was told.

The loaners include four Japanese lead managers: The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., LTCB Long-Term Credit Bank Ltd., and Sanwa Bank Ltd. and six other Japanese banks.

As tax spared term loan, the 80-million-U.S.dollar will enjoy an interest rate of London interbank offer rate plus 0.42 percent. The loan has a maturity of eight years, with the grace period being five years.

Sinopec is a multi-industrial, trans-regional economic entity that almost monopolizes the country's production of refined oil products. With a fixed asset of 80 billion yuan, Sinopec now can process 124 million tons of crude oil and turn out 1.82 million tons of ethylene a year. Its industrial output value is expected to reach 44.2 billion yuan this year.

Near East & South Asia**More on Li Peng Visit to Sri Lanka****17 Dec Talks Reviewed***BK1812132790 Colombo International Service
in English 1045 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] Official talks between President Ranasinghe Premadasa and the visiting Chinese prime minister were held in a very cordial atmosphere yesterday. Adviser to the president on international affairs, Bradman Weerakoon, briefing newsmen, said that the talks basically covered three areas: The review of the international situation, some aspects of regional issues, and bilateral issues between Sri Lanka and China.

At the commencement of the talks, the president referred to the specific significance of the date 18 December 1952, the day on which rubber-rice pact between the two countries was signed. The review of the international situation covered areas such as the progress made as a result of disarmament, the manner in which the regional conflicts were resolved, particularly Africa and Asia, and resolutions adopted. However, the situation in the Gulf region caused concern. Both leaders discussed how it has affected the two parties. The president, at this stage, referred to the question of repatriation and remittances of the Sri Lankan workers, the effect on our tea exports and the oil prices. Both agreed that a peaceful resolution should be found to the crisis. Briefing newsmen, Mr. Weerakoon further said that the two leaders touched on the global economy and expressed the need to reduce protectionism and integrate national economies into the mainstream, particularly by the freeing of trade. The president referred to the constant search for export markets considering the challenges of 1992.

The two leaders, talking on regional matters, referred to the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] and the president referred to the Male summit as a fruitful dialogue on cooperation. The president mentioned that the two proposals made by Sri Lanka on poverty alleviation and the SAARC year of shelter have been accepted.

They also discussed Sri Lanka's relations with India. At this stage, President Ranasinghe Premadasa referred to

the proposed friendship treaty between India and Sri Lanka. He also referred to the support the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] organization had been getting from Tamil Nadu in the past, and said that he was grateful to the Indian government for clearly indicating that militant activities in Tamil Nadu would not be tolerated and that Indian soil would not be permitted to them for such activities. This would develop good relations between the two nations.

The Chinese premier referred to certain problems he had to face during the past and on economic sanctions by certain countries. Discussing China's assistance to Sri Lanka, Mr. Li Peng indicated that there would be further five-year economic loan to the tune of 375 million rupees. This will be interest-free and with a grace period of 10 years. Assistance will also be given to improve the Abeyagiri vihare [Buddhist temple] in the cultural triangle.

Li Meets Former Prime Minister

OW1812165690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1546 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Colombo, December 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met Sri Lankan opposition leader and former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike this morning at her private residence.

When Premier Li arrived at Mrs. Bandaranaike's house, she displayed a show of friendship by stepping forward and shaking hands with him.

Premier Li is here on a three-day official goodwill visit to Sri Lanka, the last stop of his 10-day, four-nation Asian tour which has taken him to Malaysia, the Philippines and Laos.

Mrs. Bandaranaike recalled her previous visits to China, which included talks with the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai.

Premier Zhou also visited her house during a trip to Sri Lanka in the 1950s, she said.

Premier Li later toured the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall built by China as a gift for Sri Lanka. He planted a tree in front of the hall as a symbol of friendship between China and Sri Lanka.

Visit 'Crowned With Complete Success'

OW1812160290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1506 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Colombo, December 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that his visit to Sri Lanka is "crowned with complete success."

Li made the remarks at a civic reception held in his honor at the city hall of Colombo late this afternoon.

Mayor Hussain Mohamed, addressing the gathering of hundreds, noted that the Chinese premier's visit coincides with the 125th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Mohamed, recalling a century-old traditional friendship between China and Sri Lanka, said the relationship has "created solid cultural, social and economic bonds which we greatly relish."

Li replied by saying he is "very happy to have the opportunity of contributing to the friendly, cooperative relations between the two countries."

He said he held "fruitful talks" with Sri Lankan leaders and his visit is "crowned with complete success."

Li called Sino-Sri Lankan relations, which are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, a model for developing ties between countries of different social systems and ideologies. All nations, big or small, rich or poor, can make contributions towards the peace and stability of the world, and the development and progress of mankind, he said.

Li Meets Friendship Group Leaders

OW1912021190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0057 GMT 19 Dec 90

[Text] Colombo, December 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with the president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association and the president of the Sri Lanka-China Society separately here this afternoon.

Ratna Deshapriya Senanayake, president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association, and A.T. Ariyaratna, president of the Sri Lanka-China Society, greeted the Chinese premier with bouquets.

The two sides had a friendly and cordial conversation on both occasions.

Visits Diplomats, Students

OW1912114190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1601 GMT 18 Dec 90

[By reporter Li Zheng (2621 2398)]

[Text] Colombo, 18 Dec (XINHUA)—Visiting Premier Li Peng went to the Chinese Embassy in Sri Lanka this afternoon to see diplomatic staff and other personnel and students working or studying in Colombo. He happily posed for a group picture with them.

In a cordial talk with his audience, Premier Li Peng said: "The purpose of my current visit is to promote Sino-Sri Lankan relations." The visit has been a complete success.

After briefly reporting on the domestic situation, Premier Li urged everybody to work hard and contribute to the development of friendly Sino-Sri Lankan relations.

Economic Cooperation Pact Signed

OW1912075490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0743 GMT 19 Dec 90

[Text] Colombo, December 19 (XINHUA)—China and Sri Lanka signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation here this morning. The agreement was signed by Li Lanqing, Chinese vice-minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and J. Amaraturunge, Sri Lankan state minister for foreign affairs.

Sri Lankan President R. Premadasa and visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng witnessed the signing ceremony.

Under the agreement, the Chinese Government will provide Sri Lanka with an interest-free loan of 50 million yuan (about 10 million U.S. dollars).

The money will be used to help Sri Lanka construct complete projects or other projects to be agreed upon through consultations between the two governments.

Premier Li left here for home this morning after concluding his successful visit to Sri Lanka, the last stop of his 10-day, four-nation Asia tour which had taken him to Malaysia, the Philippines and Laos.

Li Departs for Home

OW1912102190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0549 GMT 19 Dec 90

[By reporters Li Zheng (2621 2398) and Chen Shupeji (7115 2885 1014)]

[Text] Colombo, 19 Dec (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng successfully concluded his official and friendly visit to Sri Lanka and left here for home by special plane at 1005 today.

Premier Li Peng and his wife Zhu Lin were seen off at the airport by Sri Lanka Prime Minister D.B. Wijetunge and his wife, Foreign Affairs Minister Herath and his wife, and Reception Minister [title as received] Dayaratne and his wife, as well as other cabinet ministers and high-ranking military and government officials.

During the visit, Premier Li Peng and President Ranasinghe Premadasa had official talks and extensively exchanged views on further developing bilateral relations and on international issues of common concern. Premier Li Peng also met with former President J. Jayewardene, former Prime Minister and opposition leader Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and had friendly talks with them.

Prior to Li Peng's departure from Colombo today, China and Sri Lanka signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. President and Madame Premadasa went to the Hilton Hotel to say good-bye to Premier Li Peng and his party and presented an album to him.

Premier Li Peng and his party were accorded warm welcome everywhere during their visit in Sri Lanka. A

grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport today. Premier Li reviewed the honor guards.

Qian Qichen, Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister; Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy; and others also left Colombo for home on the same plane.

With Premier Li's departure, his 10-day official and friendly visit to Malaysia, the Philippines, Laos, and Sri Lanka 10-19 December came to an end. The visit was a complete success.

Stops Over in Hainan

OW1912122690 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Dec 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Premier Li Peng returned to Haikou City, Hainan Province at 1800 [1000 GMT] this afternoon by special plane after successfully winding up an official goodwill visit to Malaysia, the Philippines, Laos, and Sri Lanka. He was greeted by the party, government, and military leaders of Hainan Province and Haikou City.

Returning to Haikou aboard the same plane were Zhu Lin; Qian Qichen and his wife, Zhou Hanqiong; Chen Jinhua; Li Lanqing; Tao Siju; and Xu Dunxin.

Further Coverage of Li Visit

WA1912121290

For Sri Lankan coverage of the visit by PRC Premier Li Peng, please see the Sri Lanka section of the 19 December and subsequent issues of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

West Europe**CPC Delegation Walks Out of PCF Congress**

AU1812154890 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT
18 Dec 90

[Text] Paris, Dec 18 (AFP)—The Chinese Communist delegation walked out of the opening session of the French Communist Party [PCF] congress Tuesday [18 December] after French party leader Georges Marchais condemned Chinese authorities for "murderous repression", congress delegates said.

Mr. Marchais said the French party leadership "firmly condemned" the ruling Chinese communists for the June 4, 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square and for organising "political trials".

"We recognised that we were wrong to break with the Chinese Communist Party in the early 1960s, and we shall not repeat this mistake," Mr. Marchais said, referring to an earlier split over ideology.

"But when the leaders of that country set off a murderous repression against demonstrators on Tiananmen Square and organise political trials, they harm the combat of communists throughout the world and we owe it to ourselves to firmly condemn these methods as we have done, we who identify socialism and freedom," he said.

The four-member Chinese delegation is headed by Central Committee member Xue Ju.

A foreign delegate who saw the Chinese communists leave the sports stadium in suburban Saint-Ouen, where the congress is being held, did not know whether they planned to return for the afternoon session.

Under pressure from pro-reform militants who wanted the French Communist Party to withdraw its congress invitation to the Chinese Communists, the party leadership on November 30 issued a statement condemning Beijing's plans to put participants of the pro-democracy movement on trial.

But the leadership did not yield to the calls to cancel the Chinese invitation.

XINHUA Report on Congress

OW1812220390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1928 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Paris, December 18 (XINHUA)—The 27th Congress of the French Communist Party opens in Saint-Ouen, Paris today with the attendance of its 1,900 delegates.

The congress will last five days. Its theme is "Unity, Modernization and Revolution".

The party, one of four big political parties in France, has about 600,000 members. Its congress is held every three years to make new policies and to elect leaders.

More than 100 deputies invited across the world attend the congress.

Agreement on German Development Aid

LD1412124690 Hamburg DPA in German 1135 GMT
14 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing (DPA)—A year-and-a-half after the Tiananmen Square massacre the Federal Government has again made generous development aid available to the Chinese Government. Both sides today signed a governmental agreement in Beijing under which Bonn will grant a low-interest aid loan of DM220 million retrospectively for 1990 and purely "technical aid" of DM65 million. Thus China is again one of the countries receiving most money for development from Bonn's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation.

Development aid was frozen after the bloody suppression of the prodemocracy movement in Beijing in June 1989. At the end of October of this year the Bundestag raised the embargo against the resistance of the opposition parties. The contribution for 1990 is as much as the aid in 1989 which has also been unblocked and which was considerably increased by an extra DM460 million for building the Shanghai metro system.

Neither the Bundestag resolution nor the current Beijing agreement the resolution now has made possible specifically link Bonn's economic cooperation with China to the fate of the political prisoners arrested after the massacre and against some of whom charges of "counter-revolution" have been made and the first proceedings begun.

As State Secretary Siegfried Lengl said in Beijing, he had addressed the issue of human rights and made it clear that they have "a very high priority for us." Lengl said that he had earlier heard in Bonn from the Chinese side that the students would be treated "very mildly" and that they "would not be brought before the courts."

It was said by the German side that some Chinese wishes were not granted during the specific negotiations on the projects to be promoted by Bonn's money. In accordance with the Bundestag resolution, the emphasis of the aid was laid on projects that immediately benefit the people, improve the environment, and contribute to reform. Thus, such projects had been taken up as the renovation of coal-fired power stations, improving garbage disposal in Beijing, and occupational training.

Political & Social**Prodemocracy Activists 'Formally Arrested'***HK1912023390 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
19 Dec 90 p 6*

["Special Dispatch": "Beijing Formally Arrests Key Pro-democracy Activists"]

[Text] According to a report from Beijing, after being detained for more than one year, a number of prodemocracy activists, including Wang Dan, Wang Juntao, Chen Ziming, Ren Wandong, Bao Zunxin, and Guo Haifeng, were formally placed under arrest in recent days. Those arrested included some people who had surrendered themselves to the security authorities.

According to informed sources, the Beijing authorities recently issued the formal arrest warrants to the relatives or the work units of the above-mentioned people. They will be tried successively by the courts.

According to the sources, China is not likely to release a large number of prodemocracy activists in the near future. Those who are still detained will be charged with the "active counterrevolutionary crime" or the "counterrevolutionary sedition crime," and they may be sentenced to five to 15 years' imprisonment or even life imprisonment.

At present, more than 200 prodemocracy activists involved in last year's "4 June incident" are being detained in Qincheng and other prisons throughout the country. More than half of these people are college students. They are mainly members of the "college students' autonomous union," members of the "command in Tiananmen Square," responsible people of the "broadcast station in the square," career prodemocracy activists, and officials of the Structural Reform Research Institute, former party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang's think tank.

It is said that Zhao's former Secretary Bao Tong has been released, and is now under house arrest in Pinganli, Beijing. It is very difficult for him to contact the outside.

Reportedly, China will not hastily put the arrested prodemocracy activists on trial in the near future. According to certain sources, the trials may be arranged after the session of the National People's Congress next year. The trials will not be conducted openly in order to prevent any embarrassing situations.

According to a dispatch sent by MING PAO reporter Li Hui-chen from Vancouver, the All-America Chinese Student Union and the All-Canada Chinese Student Union will separately send one representative to China to monitor the Chinese court's trial of political prisoners.

Wei Dongqing, chairman of the All-Canada Chinese Student Union told the MING PAO reporter that the two student organizations lodged their formal applications to the Chinese consulates, to return home to

observe the trial two weeks ago, but the consulates have not yet replied. Wei Dongqing said that even if their applications are rejected by the consulates, they will still send representatives home.

NPC Spokesman Holds News Briefing 17 Dec*OW1812210690 Beijing International Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] Listeners, friends: At a news briefing of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held on 17 December, Mr. Zhou Chengkui, spokesman for the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, said that the 17th meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee will begin in Beijing on the 20th of this month. The nine-day meeting will examine seven draft laws, including a draft law regarding the protection of the legal rights of the handicapped in China, a draft resolution on banning drug abuse, a draft law on income tax for foreign-funded enterprises and foreign enterprises, and the draft Revised Civil Procedural Law. The meeting will also hear a report on forestry work and examine other bills.

Zhou Chengkui also answered questions put by Chinese and foreign reporters. Talking about the election of new people's congresses at the county and township level in China, he said that by the end of this year, election of new people's congresses at the county and township level will have been completed in 25 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government in China. Excluding Taiwan Province, more than 2,400 counties, cities, and districts directly under the administration of cities have completed the election of new people's congresses at the county and township level, accounting for 87 percent of the country's total.

He said that Beijing, Inner Mongolia, and other provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will complete their election of new people's congresses by the end of February next year. According to statistics from 21 provinces, cities, and prefectures, including Shanghai and Tianjin, more than 91 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election. A special characteristic of the election of new county and township people's congresses was that socialist democracy was given full play and elections were carried out strictly according to law.

On the legislation of the NPC and its Standing Committee next year, Mr. Zhou said that a series of laws, including a law on limited liability corporations, a budget law, a maritime law, a publication law, a law on people's deputies, a law on trade unions, and a law on teachers, have been drafted. On the implementation of the 384 motions submitted by the deputies and deputies' delegations to the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, held in March of this year, Mr. Zhou said that these motions had been handed over to the relevant departments for proper handling. Proposals, opinions, and criticism were handled by the end of September of this year by replying directly to the concerned deputies.

Asked about the draft Revised Civil Procedural Law, Mr. Zhou said that three areas were revised. First, regulations regarding economic trials were increased. Since the law was put into effect on a trial basis, from 1982 to 1989, economic cases increased every year during that period. Therefore, it was necessary to increase regulations regarding the trying of economic cases. Besides, some provisions were added to the draft law to cope with the situation in which it is difficult to file a civil law suit and to carry out the verdict after a case is tried.

Asked about the regulations governing relations between the people in the Taiwan area and the mainland approved by the Taiwan authorities recently, Mr. Zhou said that the Chinese side will welcome all measures adopted by the Taiwan authorities that are favorable to reunification, exchange, and dialogue between the two sides of the strait. However, unitary action is not enough to do a good job in regulations involving the relations between the people on both shores of the strait. If the Taiwan authorities try to enact laws and regulations not favorable to reunification and compatriots on the mainland, the harm will be done to Taiwan itself in the end.

Mr. Zhou said that at present, the NPC had no plans to enact a relevant law on relations between the two sides of the strait or to establish an intermediary organization for contacts between the two shores. Nevertheless, the NPC is very concerned about the relevant issues.

Qiao Shi, Others Pay Respects to Zhang Zhong

OW1912080590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1021 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Excerpt] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)—Comrade Zhang Zhong, an outstanding CPC member, a long-tested loyal communist fighter, proletarian revolutionary, principal leader of New China's archives undertaking, and former director of the State Archives Bureau, died of illness in Beijing on 7 December 1990 at the age of 83.

A ceremony for paying last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhang Zhong was held this afternoon in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent from Yang Shangkun, Deng Yingchao, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Wen Jiabao, Liu Lantao, Yu Qiuli, Kang Shien, Xi Zhongxun, Seypidin Aze, Liao Hansheng, Ma Wenrui, Wang Enmao, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council General Office, and the State Archives Bureau.

Qiao Shi, Wen Jiabao, Yu Qiuli, Kang Shien, Ma Wenrui, and responsible comrades of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the relevant departments of the central government organs, the archives system, and

Comrade Zhang Zhong's friends totalling over 300 people attended the ceremony. [passage omitted]

Qiao Shi, Others at Meeting on Sale of Women

OW1912110390 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 90

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] This morning in the Great Hall of the People leading comrades Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Li Tieying, and Ding Guangen met with representatives attending a national work meeting on cracking down on the criminal activities of abducting and trading women and children and on investigating and banning prostitution and whoring. [Video opens with a medium shot showing Qiao Shi and Li Ruihuan shaking hands with attendees while Li Tieying and Ding Guangen stand behind, applauding; cuts to show Qiao Shi and Li Ruihuan posing for a group photo with attendees; video shows Li Tieying sitting next to Qiao Shi in the final group photo scene]

CPPCC Standing Committee To Meet in Jan

OW1912113890 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 19 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)—The Standing Committee of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] will hold its 12th session in early January next year.

The decision was reached at a high level CPPCC meeting held here today. CPPCC Chairman Li Xiannian appointed Vice-Chairman Wang Renzhong to preside over the meeting during which the agenda of the coming session was discussed.

XINHUA has learned that the 12th session will study a report on the basic guidelines for China's ten-year development plan and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, as well as hear a report on the current world situation and progress in China's foreign affairs.

The meeting also examined a decision on when to hold the fourth plenary session of the Seventh CPPCC. The committee also held discussions concerning plans for activities in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the 1911 revolution to overthrow the Qing Dynasty, which was led by Sun Yat-sen.

Mao Portraits Make Comeback in Nanning City

HK1912112190 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0600 GMT 19 Dec 90

["Sale of Mao Zedong Pictures in Nanning Said To Be Brisk"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 19 Feb (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Portraits of the late CPC Chairman Mao Zedong are found everywhere in Nanning, Guangxi's capital city, in stores' display cases and on buses' glass windows.

In most bookstores, Mao Zedong pictures are even more popular than movie stars. Those pictures, which have been kept in stock for years are now all sold out. Xinhua Bookstore alone has sold some 3,000 such pictures since the beginning of this year; even a rather small bookstore on Youai Road has sold some 1,500. There are even peddlers along the street who specialize in selling Mao Zedong pictures. By selling Mao Zedong pictures in two sizes alone, they can make a living, and even make good money, because they are sold at more than ten times the original prices.

It was learned that the "Mao craze" began in mid-1989, and found its origin among Beijing college students, with a "craving in search of Mao" on various campuses. They vied for borrowing and purchasing Mao's works and books and articles on Mao, spontaneously founded "study groups on Mao Zedong," and held seminars on the "Mao craze." Some college students pinned up Mao portraits on their bunks' headboards, and displayed the Mao Badge on their breasts. The "Mao craze" has spread from Beijing to all over the nation, and there has been no sign of a cooling-off to date.

Their interest in Mao Zedong has manifested that Chinese students have transferred the focus of their eyes on China to seek profound understanding of the nation through Mao's doctrine and practice; while the men on the street simply miss the unforgettable days of the 1950's, when "cadres are uncorrupted and people live in harmonious friendliness."

State Council Decision on Environmental Policy

OW1812144890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1301 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's highest governing body, has issued a decision calling for more effective measures to protect the environment.

The decision covers eight aspects. It urges governments at various levels and all state departments and enterprises to strictly implement China's law on environmental protection.

According to the decision, factories which have poor economic results and cause serious pollution should stop normal production and take remedial measures. Township-run small paper mills, chemical works, printing and dyeing mills and sulphur plants which consume large amounts of energy and discharge pollutants much higher than the state-set standards will be closed down, merged with other plants or switch to other fields of production.

Newly-built or expanded projects should take into consideration environmental protection and energy-efficient technological transformation.

The decision calls on administrations at all levels to engage in comprehensive treatment of pollution and make rational adjustments to the layout of construction projects.

In exploitation of natural resources, the decision says, the principle of "laying equal emphasis on both exploitation and protection" should be adhered to. It urges the departments of forestry, water conservancy and agriculture to coordinate their efforts in this regard.

Environmentalists are required to make long-term and annual plans for key research items and increase academic contacts and co-operation with their counterparts in other countries and regions.

Deng Xiaoping Inscribes Title of Book

OW1912080790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0659 GMT 19 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)—The "Selections From Zhang Jichun" was recently published by the Liberation Army Publishing House.

Deng Xiaoping inscribed the title of the book and Song Renqiong prefaced the book with an introduction.

Zhang Jichun, who joined the Communist Party of China in 1926, was a veteran proletarian revolutionary and an outstanding leader in the political work of the party and the People's Liberation Army. Zhang was also an outstanding educationalist.

The book, which includes 45 articles, includes summaries of Zhang's experiences, reportages, reminiscences, diaries and speeches, many of which were published for the first time. The book also includes articles written by friends and colleagues to cherish the memory of Zhang.

The book is considered a good textbook which can be used to strengthen party building, the ideological and political work of the party, and for carrying forward the glorious tradition and fine style of the Army.

Development of National, Socialist Opera Art

HK1912005590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Dec 90 p 5

[Article by He Jingzhi (6320 2417 0037): "Strive for New Flowering in the National, Socialist Opera Art"—This article is an excerpt of a speech made by the author at the national forum on opera performance]

[Text] This round of opera performances before fellow artists for the purpose of discussion and emulation has included not only performances and award evaluation, but also academic discussions. The academic activities consist of two parts: 1) Commenting on the operas being performed and summing up experiences in creation; and 2) informally discussing the principle and guiding ideology for the development of opera undertakings,

without being restricted to concrete operas. Here, I would like to express several points of my opinion with respect to the latter issue.

New opera is a new art variety appearing in the wake of the May 4th Movement. Whether in the 70 years after the May 4th Movement, the 40 years after the founding of the PRC, or the 10 years after the 11th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenary Session, the results achieved in opera work have all been very great. A few years ago, the cause of opera was exposed to the impact of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous ideas, which gave rise to the tendency of being divorced from the times, the masses, and tradition within a certain scope. But, healthy and positive operas still emerged in large numbers. The mainstream of opera creation was good. One of the important purposes of conducting our current activities in viewing, emulating, and discussing is to arouse greater enthusiasm. We must fully affirm the achievements and experiences and see the bright prospects of the cause of opera. Of course, what we should do is arouse real rather than sham enthusiasm. We must fully affirm the achievements and also fully realize the problems. We must seek truth from facts in assessing achievements and shortcomings. Only thus can we arouse genuine enthusiasm.

The opera front's main objective and task at present, and for some time to come, is to continue implementing correct principles, strengthen the sense of self-determination [zi zhu yi shi 5261 0031 1942 6221], and strive for the new prosperity of the national, socialist opera art.

Implementing correct principles means implementing the principle of Marxism and the principles determined by the party Central Committee since the 11th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenary Session, rectifying deviations from the correct principles, and criticizing the principle of bourgeois liberalization. If we do without principles and "letting things run their course," it will only adversely affect our cause. We must, through implementing and executing correct principles, foster the opera cause and guide opera art to the road of healthy development. Strengthening the sense of self-determination means reinforcing socialist and national self-determination. Our new opera is different from both feudalistic and capitalist art. With respect to ancient and foreign art works, we should study them and use them for our reference, but we should not replace our own creation with these works. We certainly should continuously introduce foreign classical and fine contemporary operas in order to enrich the masses' cultural life. But, our own socialist, national new operas should occupy a leading position on China's opera stage. We must satisfactorily carry forward the fine tradition of revolutionary new operas. This does not mean sticking to the established practice and mechanically repeating the practice of the past, but rather give fuller scope to the past's fine tradition under new historical conditions. As a newly emerging art form, the new opera has always been bold in assimilation and innovation. At present, we should

still stress reform and opening up. The difference between us and those advocating bourgeois liberalization does not lie in the question of whether or not we must carry out reform and opening up, but rather in the question of which direction reform and opening up should take. In this sense, rectification also includes reform. At present, we must continue to deepen reform in the aspect of professional rectification. Our reform and opening up should be carried out under the premise of upholding socialist orientation and the principle of national self-determination. In short, we must uphold the principle of "self-respect, self-confidence, self-strengthening, and self-determination." We should not blur the socialist banner and make our national characteristics sink into oblivion. As a large socialist nation with a population of 1.1 billion, China should bring forth opera art with its own characteristics.

To strengthen our consciousness in implementing principles, we must have a deep understanding of the laws governing the development of socialist literature and art. Many bourgeois artists and theorists have meticulously studied the characteristics of art, including those of opera, and have expressed their valuable opinions in this regard. These are what we should absorb. We should realize that only Marxism has thoroughly explained human society's historical development in a truly scientific way. Marx and Engels forwarded the theory of historical materialism, revealed the dialectical relationship between material life and spiritual life, and provided a scientific, theoretical basis for the study of laws governing art. Therefore, we should study art laws under the guidance of Marxism. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: We must study the general as well as the specific laws of things. It is the same with literature and art studies. We must study the general laws that govern literature and art of mankind and the specific laws of socialist literature and art. We must study the common laws governing all kinds of art and the specific laws governing concrete varieties of art. A few years ago, our main problem was that importance was merely attached to the general laws governing human literature and art, rather than the specific laws governing socialist literature and art. We even took the specific laws governing capitalist literature and art as the general laws governing human literature and art and even thought that, as they are, there are no distinctions between socialist and capitalist literature and art. When approaching various categories of art, we also often attached importance only to the specific characteristics of each category of art, rather than their common attributes as socialist literature and art with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, we must make great efforts to reinforce our studies on the specific laws governing socialist literature and art. Established on the basis of understanding and adhering to objective laws, the party's principle and policy with respect to literature and art are aimed at the conscious mastery of the objective laws. We should implement and execute the party's principles and policies on literature and art from the high plane of applying the objective laws.

For instance, "serving the people and socialism" is a literature and art principle formulated in light of the requirements of the specific laws governing the development of socialist literature and art. Some people say: Literature and art are precisely what they are. There is no need to talk about what to serve. It is simply impossible that they do not serve anything. Whether consciously or unconsciously, art production, after all, aims at satisfying certain needs in society. What value does art have if it does not serve anything? Since the 11th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenary Session, the party Central Committee has adjusted policy with respect to literature and art. It no longer advocates that literature and art should be subordinated to politics. Instead, "serving the people and socialism" has been taken as a general slogan for literary and art work. There have been certain misunderstandings and even misinterpretations of such policy adjustment with respect to literature and art. We have criticized "the theory of tool" and touched on some previous simplistic theories. Is it true that literature and art absolutely cannot function as a tool? Art production may serve a certain purpose. Yet, in the final analysis, art is a means to satisfy social demands. Our literature and art should render service to the building of socialist spiritual civilization and to the socialist modernization drive. If we deviate from this objective, we will lead literature and art astray. We do not take "serving proletarian politics" as a general slogan for the literary and art work. This does not mean that literature and art can be divorced from politics or cannot serve politics in any sense. Now, we do not require all literature and art to serve politics, but this is not tantamount to obliterating the role played by literature and art in advancing socialist politics. The new opera has a very good tradition, namely, its distinct spirit of the times and its extensive mass character. It is good at reflecting social problems that are of pressing concern to the masses, including political problems. It once had a very extensive and profound foundation among the masses. This revolutionary tradition should be carried forward. It should be more conscious and clear-cut in offering service to the people and socialism. This will not bind up opera. On the contrary, it will open up the broadest room for the development of opera.

Take another illustration. That writers and artists consciously emancipate and transform their minds should also be a requirement of the objective laws governing the development of socialist literature and art. In the past, we had various kinds of "leftist" bias in carrying out ideological transformation. This naturally should be corrected. This does not mean that man's ideology, particularly that of writers and artists who are engineers of human souls, does not need to be transformed. In the scientific sense, man, after all, must incessantly transform his own subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world. Otherwise, the subjective world will lag behind the objective world. Transformation is not an insult to man, but rather an objective necessity of history and a kind of scientific examination

and enhancement of man's subjective world. The emancipation of the mind since the 11th party Central Committee's third plenary session can also be described, in reality, as ideological transformation—to transform "leftist," ossified stuff to conform man's thought with objective reality. Some people engaged in bourgeois liberalization advocated the use of Western bourgeois ideology to carry out "new enlightenment" and to "renew the concepts" of Marxism. Are the so-called "enlightenment" and "renewal" not a kind of transformation, also!? The question does not lie with whether or not there is any need for transformation. Rather, it lies with where transformation should be directed, what we transform with, and what method we use for transformation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in 1978: "In our socialist society, all people must undergo transformation. Not only those people who have not changed their basic stand need to be transformed, but all people should learn, constantly transform themselves, study new problems, accept new things, consciously resist the attack of bourgeois ideology, and undertake in a better way the glorious but formidable task of building a modern, powerful, socialist country." Opera is a kind of art which attaches importance to form. Artists should exert great efforts to intensively study art techniques and create perfect art forms. I feel that, at present, the problem more worthy of our attention is still ideological content and enhancement in ideology and enrichment in life on the part of artists. Not only should comrades writing scripts pay attention to self-cultivation in ideology and life, but composers, actors and actresses, and directors should likewise reinforce their self-cultivation in this respect. It is necessary to stand on the high plane of the times and correctly understand and express the new times of socialism. This requires artists to exert great efforts to study Marxism and society, identify themselves with the masses of the people in thoughts and feelings, resist the attack of various erroneous ideological trends, actively transform and improve their thinking, and strive to deepen their understanding of the times.

In addition, the integration of the "main melody" with diversification also seems to be the common characteristic of the literature and art of newly emerging classes. When mounting the stage of history, a newly emerging class always uses culture and art to make its voice heard to express their social and political ideals. Regarding the "main melody," we should not comprehend it too narrowly, nor should we comprehend it too broadly. If everything is the main melody, there will be no main melody. In my understanding, the main melody refers to literature and art works that give expression to socialist and communist ideals, the spirit of the socialist times, and the main contradictions in the socialist period, portray the image of the new socialist men, and are capable of inspiring and stimulating unity among the people. At present, it is still necessary to promote diversification of the contents, themes, styles, and forms of literature and art. The more pressing problem is to give prominence to the main melody. In our literature and art field, there are still not enough high-quality works giving

expression to the main melody that more perfectly integrates ideology with art. This is the case not only in the opera realm, but also in other literature and art realms. We must strive to change this situation. We must imitate not only the ideological contents but also the forms of literature and art. Restrictions on the development of form may be relaxed even further and all forms may be tried out. Even if it is difficult for the broad masses of the people to accept certain explorations in form for a while, we should allow the experimentation to continue, so long as it is a means of expression favorable to the enrichment of art. What we must first advocate are the art forms that carry national characteristics, are loved by the broad masses of the people, and are more appropriately integrated with the new contents of socialism. The form must be imbued with a national characteristic and must suit the content. This is the law governing the development of art form. Regarding the method of creation, we will not lay down any hard and fast rules. While encouraging various methods of creation to vie with one another under socialist orientation, we freely confess that we still must make vigorous efforts to promote revolutionary realism, revolutionary romanticism, and the creation method of "dual integration." Operas are good at expressing emotions. Emotion and reason are closely related to each other. Emotions that are contrary to reason will give people a sense of being unreasonable. Therefore, there is also a question of "dual integration" in giving expression to emotions. We must revitalize revolutionary realism, revolutionary romanticism, and the creation method of "dual integration."

A central link in literature and art work is to bring prosperity to literature and art creation. We must continue to implement the principle of "grasping rectification with one hand and prosperity with the other." While carrying out improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform, we must try by every possible means to bring prosperity to literature and art creation. Next year will mark the 70th anniversary of the CPC's founding and also the 42nd anniversary of the PRC's founding. Around these two commemorative activities, the Ministry of Culture should organize activities of creation and performance in a planned way. Can literature and art creation be organized? The answer should be in the affirmative. Creation is a very meticulous and complicated mental activity. It needs to bring into full play the initiative and originality of creative personnel. This does not mean that we can completely let things drift. The state completely can and should carry out organization and planning with respect to artistic creation. Particularly for such a complicated, comprehensive art as opera, only through strong leadership and good cooperation and coordination in all aspects can we produce high-quality works. Art departments from the central to the local authorities must all formulate plans and programs for creation and performance, determine key projects, and give effective assistance and guidance to creation. We must organize writers and artists to study Marxism and the theory of scientific socialism, organize them to go deep into life in a down-to-earth manner over a

comparatively long period of time. We must change from "profit-seeking" to "study tours"—to learn from society and the people. Opera workers must not only go down to grass-roots levels to perform, but also go into the masses to observe and understand their livelihood. We must continue to complete ideological and organizational rectification, and conduct professional rectification in coordination with the reforms of academies and troupes. Reform of the literature and art structure must also be continuously carried out. The age-old malpractice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" and "the iron armchair" must be rectified. So must the malpractice of "putting money above everything else" and "complete commercialization" be rectified. In short, we must adopt various effective measures to create favorable conditions for the prosperity of socialist art production and ensure that our opera creation, as well as other kinds of literature and art creation, will enjoy greater prosperity in the future.

Education in Training Colleges Flourishes in 1980's

OW1812115990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1045 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—Two or three-year education programs in China's professional training colleges flourished in the past decade, with 1.78 million of these graduates now employed [at] various economic construction and social development posts.

Sources from the State Education Commission said that at present, there are 458 professional training colleges across the country, and the number of students on these campuses exceeds 760,000. The colleges offer majors in teaching, engineering, agriculture, medicine, finance, law and liberal arts.

The sources said that in the past, middle school graduates were only interested in enrolling in four-year universities as two or three-year professional training colleges used to be unpopular. This situation led to alarming shortage of specialized personnel in the fields closely related to economic development.

Training colleges are now an important part of China's educational system, the sources said, adding that their main purpose is to train high-level specialized personnel in grass-root enterprises or institutions. Compared with universities, the two or three-year training colleges emphasize the application of knowledge.

According to the sources, the State Education Commission has decided to speed up the development of China's training colleges in the 1990s. The forthcoming measures include increased funding and construction space for training colleges, reform in teachers' appointments, and the selection of several training colleges to enroll on-the-job workers and farmers who have received secondary education.

Li Tieying on Fund Raising for Rural Education*OW1812200990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1317 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—Money raising and donations from people and enterprises have played an important role in improving education in China's rural primary and middle schools.

From 1981 to 1989 a total of 35 billion yuan was raised across the country to improve 300 million sq meters of classrooms in the countryside.

In 1978 the condition of some 17 percent of the rural primary and middle schools was regarded as "dangerous". By the end of last year, however, the rate was reduced to around three percent, thanks to a large amount of money raised from the public and donated by individuals and enterprises.

This fund drive was started in the early 1980s.

Li Tieying, state councilor and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, said at a meeting on education today that the money-raising campaign shows that education is now regarded as a common cause of the entire Chinese people.

He said that in the near future the problem of money for education can not be easily solved, because China's national economy is still in difficulty. Concrete measures should be adopted to boost the current nationwide campaign to raise money for education.

There are still over 30 million sq meters of dangerous classrooms in primary and middle schools across the country, Li warned. He said that in 1989 the extrabudgetary funds for education raised from the public accounted for 48.1 percent of the state budgetary funds used in education.

Further on Fund Raising*HK1912044890 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
19 Dec 90 p 3*

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] A Chinese government official has called for a nationwide campaign to raise funds through a variety of channels for the country's education development.

Li Tieying, the minister in charge of the State Education Commission, said society as a whole should be mobilized to tackle the problem of financing education for the country's 220 million students.

The outmoded notion that government alone should be responsible for the development of education should be changed, he said, adding that the State Council would draw up regulation governing the raising of funds through a variety of channels to ensure a stable increase in education funds.

He made the remarks at a ceremony held yesterday in Beijing to commend the country's model workers and work units for raising funds to improve school conditions.

At present, he said, the bulk of the money spent on education in China came from government grants provided by both the central and local governments.

Government grants for education were generally used to meet recurring costs and for the construction and maintenance of school buildings.

As a developing country, China's educational funds could not meet the actual needs, Li said.

In order to solve these problems, he went on, the government was adhering to the principle of raising educational funds through a variety of channels.

In addition to the financial allocation from the state, he said, money was also provided in the form of an education surtax and from local communities, especially for primary and lower secondary education.

In the countryside, township governments could levy a tax on farming units and township-run enterprises according to their sales, he said.

In cities, the government had stipulated that all work units and individuals currently required to pay VAT (value-added tax) and business tax should also pay a surtax on education.

This money had provided a stable source of income for the educational development of the country, Li said.

Many organizations, work units and individuals from Hong Kong and Macao had enthusiastically contributed money to support the development of education in recent years, he went on.

Institutions, particularly institutions of higher learning, had acquired yet another important source of income by running education and research related pilot factories or by providing contract and consultancy services.

Enterprises were required to spend 1.5 percent of their total wage bill on furthering workers' education, Li said.

Last year, the total grand collected through various channels was 12.722 billion yuan, an amount equal to 39.32 percent of the total government spending on education from its regular budget last year.

Report on Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant Adopted*HK1912110590 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0638 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—A report on the environmental effects of Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant has recently been adopted by the State Environmental Protection Bureau.

As the nuclear facilities of Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant have met the state's relevant standards guiding environmental protection, the State Environmental Protection Bureau has examined and officially adopted "The Report on the Environmental Effects of Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant's 300 Thousand-Kilowatt Set." The report holds that with expected environmental effects controllable under the limit set forth by the state, Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant is now provided with various grounds for nuclear fuel loading.

After six years of construction, Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant is expected to be completed and put into production next year. It will begin to generate electricity through a joint network the same year.

Science & Technology

Li Tieying, Song Jian Attend Sci-Tech Meeting

OW1912101690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 171108 GMT 17 Dec 90

[By REMIN RIBAO reporter Hua Quan Zhong (5478 0356 1813) and XINHUA reporter Chen Wei Ping (7115 5398 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA)—Science and technology work in our country's institutions of higher learning has achieved relatively greater development over the past decade. It has become a significant force in the science and technology development of our country and in driving forward the cause of socialist construction in our country. In order to sum up science and technology work in the institutions of higher learning in the past decade and discuss the objectives and direction of development in the next decade, the State Education Commission and the State Science and Technology Commission jointly held a national meeting in Beijing today on science and technology work in institutions of higher learning.

Li Tieying, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, and Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, attended and spoke at the meeting. In his speech, Li Tieying emphasized: Science and technology work in institutions of higher learning is an important component of the nation's science and technology work. This task must be continued with the integration of teaching, science research, and production; must be oriented toward modernized construction; and the bulk of forces must be channeled into economic construction and services. Zhu Kaixuan, vice minister in charge of the State Education Commission, made a report at the meeting.

As a significant force in the science and technology work of our country, science and technology work in institutions of higher learning for the past decade has been involved in almost all fields of science and technology

research in our country. It also has advanced comprehensively into basic research, applied research, and high-technology research, kept growing from strength to strength in science research, and achieved many striking results and made remarkable contributions to the four modernizations. In 1989, expenditures on science and technology in institutions of higher learning throughout the country accounted for only about 4.5 percent of total expenditures on science and technology throughout the whole country. However, institutions of higher learning in the country have concluded nearly 4,000 contracts on projects throughout the country during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and have been responsible for 578 topics of the "863" high-technology projects. In recent years, the country's institutions of higher learning have conducted research on about 70,000 topics annually and been responsible for more than half the state and local topics. As of the end of last year, a total of 171 projects completed or developed by institutions of higher learning had won the awards for natural science, accounting for 47 percent of the total number of prize-winning projects. They also won state science and technology progress awards with 722 projects, accounting for 22 percent of the total, as well as state invention awards with 471 projects, accounting for 27.6 percent of the total. Science and technology activities in our country's institutions of higher learning have demonstrated the salient features of minimum investment, maximum production, and high efficiency.

In the past decade, science and technology in our country's institutions of higher learning have made great strides with the establishment of over 1,700 research institutes and over 10,000 professional teaching and research rooms, which have essentially met requirements for scientific research at various levels. As of 1989, there were about 60,000 full-time scientific research fellows in various disciplines of science, technology, agriculture, and medicine in institutions of higher learning and 140,000 part-time scientific research fellows, 38,000 of whom are professors, associate professors, and senior scientific and technical personnel. Research conditions in institutions of higher learning also have improved markedly. During the latter part of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, the state successively had classified 14 institutions of higher learning as key projects and had invested in and carried out construction with seven of them during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. Since 1988, a total of 338 projects on key subjects in science, technology, agriculture, and medicine has been set for construction after passing appraisal. The state has invested in construction of a batch of key laboratories in institutions of higher learning. At present, the total value of scientific research and teaching facilities in institutions of higher learning nationwide has reached 9.6 billion yuan.

After the development of economic construction, science and technology work in our country's institutions of

higher learning basically has shifted to the main battlefront of serving economic construction. By 1989, manpower and money expended on application, development, dissemination, and transfer of science and technology and other scientific and technical services in institutions of higher learning throughout the country accounted for 78 percent and 87 percent, respectively, of the total of scientific and technical manpower and spending. In addition, institutions of higher learning have undertaken a large number of projects to help the poor and thereby achieved economic results of over 600 million yuan. In order to accelerate the translation of science and technology achievements into productivity, institutions of higher learning have set up more than 600 scientific and technical companies on their own, as well as in collaboration with external units and foreign companies, registering a total business volume of about 600 million yuan and an after-tax profit of about 100 million yuan in 1989.

Regarding future development and objectives, the vice minister of the State Education Commission, Zhu Kaixuan, said: In the main, we will uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in implementing reform and the open policy, and further whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of science and technology personnel. We will strengthen the building of scientific and technical contingents, and strive to improve their political, ideological and business qualities. It is necessary to raise the proportion of commitment of science and technology work at various levels, to solve a host of significant science and technology problems encountered in the four modernizations, and to consolidate base construction. We will have to bring a number of key subjects to advanced international levels and also provide for domestically based training of urgently needed talented personnel at the doctoral level. We must improve the investment environment, establish a sound operation mechanism, and make efforts to improve the efficiency and efficacy of science and technology work.

Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Chen Minzhang, minister of public health; and responsible persons of the State Education Commission, as well as the relevant units and representatives of colleges and universities in Beijing and Shanghai, totaling over 500 people, participated in today's meeting.

Military

On Antichemical Command, Engineering Institute

HK1712053890 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0636 GMT 11 Dec 90

[Report: "China Institute of Antichemical Command and Engineering Ranks Among Three Major Antichemical Institutes in the World"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 11 December (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—With 40 years of unswerving efforts, the China Institute of Antichemical Command and Engineering, reputedly the cradle of the Chinese Army's training for its antichemical personnel, has ranked first of its kind in Asia, as well as one of the three major antichemical institutes in the world, with its professional training strength and a complete range of subjects.

Over the years, adhering to its institute guiding principle of meeting both the needs of strengthening the Army during peaceful times and carrying out future wars; and taking a road that combines teaching, scientific research, and production, the institute has turned out nearly 20,000 professionals who have become the backbone of China's antichemical construction.

Antichemical undertakings currently occupy a very important position in building the Army. With the development of nuclear and chemical industries, emergency rescue in nuclear and chemical accidents has increasingly aroused people's attention. It has become one of the institute's major tasks to serve the national economic construction. In the past two years, the institute has made great progress in its research on handling urban chemical contingencies, including more than 10 research projects on the subject of averting and handling chemical factory leaks alone. Once an accident occurs, the institute is able, within 40 seconds, to find out the pollution's scope, key area, and endangering extent and work out appropriate emergency rescue measures. The institute is also responsible for various kinds of work, such as quarantining the imported-exported food and testing water pollution. The gas mask developed by the institute has also reached the top international level.

Currently with two major departments of antichemical engineering and antichemical command; and 13 subjects including antichemistry, nuclear, and chemical information; maintenance of technical facilities; and chemical analysis, the institute aims at bringing up junior- and intermediate-level commanding officers, as well as intermediate- and senior-level engineering and technical professionals; and providing its achievements and experience to the antichemical warfare corps in terms of combat training, scientific research equipment, and academic research. In addition, the institute also has helped Third World countries train their antichemical personnel and, at the same time, has carried out extensive technical exchange with visiting counterparts from more than 10 developed countries.

Civil-Military Integration for Defense Industry.

HK1812121290 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0819 GMT 12 Dec 90

[Report by Zhu Daqiang (2612 1129 1730): "Gan Ziyu Says Civil-Military Integration for China's Defense Industry Is a Long-Term Strategic Policy"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The integration of the production of goods for military and civil uses is a long-term strategic principle for China's defense industrial enterprises, Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, said here recently.

He said: Thanks to the principle of civil-military integration, China's defense industry over the past 10 years has gradually eliminated the disadvantage of the inadaptability between the defense industrial structure and the planned commodity economy, and a new road characterized by integration of the planned economy and market regulation has been found. Now China's defense industrial enterprises have emerged as an important force in economic construction and high-technology development.

The principle of civil-military integration for the defense industry is implemented in the following major aspects:

The defense industrial setup has undertaken the construction of key state-assigned projects and the development of important equipment, including some key state-assigned projects designed to fill gaps in the field of science and technology and enable China to reach the world's advanced technological standard.

The defense industrial setup has given strong support to such sectors as energy industry and communications, which are on the state's priority development list. According to the state's unified planning, defense industrial enterprises have developed and are producing a large number of civil airplanes, ships, automobiles, railway carriages, engines, and oil drilling platforms.

The defense industrial setup is producing all kinds of light industrial products and household electric appliances such as cameras, television sets, refrigerators, and motorcycles. This has increased effective supply, eased the contradiction between supply and demand, and invigorated the domestic market.

The defense industrial setup has helped boost development of local economy and technology. Military industrial enterprises in Beijing have used their advanced technology as a key factor to boost development of prefecture- and county-run enterprises, as well as township and town enterprises, and a number of projects that enable the application of military industrial technology to production of goods for civil use and that promise high economic returns will be put into operation.

Over the past 10 years, the output value arising from products for civil use produced by enterprises of the nuclear industry, aeronautic and astronautic industry, ordnance industry, and shipbuilding industry has increased at an average annual growth rate of 20 percent; and the output value arising from products for civil use now accounts for 70 percent of the gross output value of the whole military industrial setup. Meanwhile, the export value of products for civil use produced by

military industrial enterprises has been increasing rapidly, and hundreds of products are now being exported to 52 countries and areas abroad.

Gan Ziyu asserted: China, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, is willing to further promote and expand cooperation with foreign manufacturing firms in technological development, production, and trade, and thus make its contributions to safeguarding world peace.

PLA Makes Headway in Logistics Work

OW1612050590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0751 GMT 15 Dec 90

[By RENMIN reporter Luo Tongsong (5012 0681 2646) and XINHUA reporter Guo Diancheng (6753 3013 2052)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA)—From an all-Army logistic work meeting held in Beijing today, it has been learned that the People's Liberation Army [PLA] has taken the initiative to subordinate its logistic work to national economic construction and to make this work serve the purpose of economic development. Despite the strain on funds for military spending, it has energetically and steadily proceeded with logistic reform, exploited new income sources, and practiced economy, thus ensuring the fulfillment of various tasks by PLA units and improving their fighting capabilities.

—Reform has helped improve management. Improvement has been noted in the logistic support system and its management mechanism. In reforming the logistic support system, the PLA has introduced on a trial basis the system for the three services to help one another with materials, medical care, and repair service. A unified transportation system covering all the three services also has been established. This has changed the previous practice where each service had its own logistic support system, and each secluded itself from the others. The effect of this is greater convenience to all PLA units and a reduction in their expenditures. For example, in 1990, because of mutual assistance in the supply of fuel, they reduced their transportation task by some 50 million vehicle-kilometers [che gong li 6508 0361 6849], saved more than 11,000 metric tons of gasoline, and cut their expenses by over 20 million yuan. Since 1987, all supply stations and depots have introduced an economic accounting system and achieved remarkable results in exploiting new income sources, thus improving the supply of materials to meet the needs of various units. Beginning in 1989, the headquarters and all major units have set up accounting centers, which have centralized the management of financial resources and accelerated the turnover of funds. This has not only cut the need for revolving funds by some 300 million yuan, but also produced a good effect on strengthening control over the operating expense and ensuring the availability of funds to meet such

expense. New progress has been made in popularizing the responsibility system for handling expenses and supplying materials, the public bidding system for capital construction work, the purchase contract system for equipment and supply, and the managerial contract system for productive units. Other tasks such as scientific research in logistic work, training logistics personnel, and equipment maintenance and improvement also have made headway.

—Efforts have been made to improve basic-level logistics units by keeping to the principle of putting emphasis on the grass roots. Over 85 percent of the brigades and regiments have established service centers. This has not only plugged loopholes in the management of the service members' meals, but also improved the supply of staple and nonstaple foods for various companies. The system of supply of uniforms for officers and men also has been improved in line with the implementation of the military rank system. In the meantime, arrangements have been made to improve the infrastructure in PLA units in a planned way with efforts concentrated on improving housing, medical care, and transportation facilities. As a result, nearly 700,000 grass-roots officers and men have moved into new housing units. Because of upgrading medical and health-care facilities, the overall health level of the PLA has gone up.

—Production work has developed steadily in the course of consolidation. The PLA's big and medium-sized agricultural, livestock, and fish farms have been consolidated. The vast majority of brigades and regiments have set up nonstaple food production centers. Companies have also made progress in raising hogs, growing vegetables, and in other kinds of spare-time production. In 1990, the PLA as a whole produced 700 million kilograms of grain and beans; 146 million kilograms of meat, eggs, fish, and shrimps; 34.34 million kilograms of cooking oil; and 660 million kilograms of vegetables with a total income of 590 million yuan. In addition, the enterprise-type factories run by the PLA energetically have increased production of civilian products. Now, the output value of civilian products accounts for 55 percent of their total production.

—Remarkable achievements have been made in training logistics personnel and promoting the work of science and technology. The past five years have witnessed 1,085 projects of logistics units winning second-class science and technology prizes awarded by the military. Scientific and technological achievements scored by military health departments have won one-third of the national awards for accomplishments in medical, pharmacological, and public health work. At the fifth national invention exhibition held in 1990, PLA logistic units ranked the first in terms of the total number of medals and the number of gold medals they won. Above all, logistic units have made smooth progress in patent application. Thus far, 212 patents have been issued to them by the state.

Zhao Nanqi Addresses Nanjing Conference

OW1312232790 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
1 Dec 90 p 1

[By Dou Mang (4535 5345) and Chen Hongliang (7115 1347 0081)]

[Text] The Nanjing Military Region held a production conference 28-30 November. The central topics of the conference included "boosting farming and sideline production in a sustained, steady, and sound manner; constantly alleviating the burdens of the people; ensuring stability among troops; and raising their fighting capability."

At the beginning of this year, the Nanjing Military Region set a goal that calls for "devoting three years of hard work in order to achieve 1,000 jin of grain per mu and a gross grain output of over 130 million jin in the military region." Based on local conditions, all units have since readjusted their production setups, crop arrangements, and crop rotations, while focusing on plant production and fish and poultry breeding. This year, the sown area for grain in the military region was 325,000 mu more than last year, and the multiple crop index increased from 148 percent to 168 percent. Since the beginning of this year, 3.45 million yuan has been invested in agriculture. Over 20,000 soldiers were mobilized to reinforce major embankments and dredge river courses and irrigation ditches during the last winter-spring season. They completed 3 million cubic meters of earth and stone. As a result, many farms greatly improved their capacity for controlling floods and water-loggings. In addition, a number of farms acquired new tractors and harvesters and adopted new agricultural techniques, thus creating excellent conditions for grain production. This year, the military region harvested 4.37 million jin more of summer grain than last year, despite being plagued by many disasters. The total grain output for the year is expected to reach 95.48 million jin, 18 percent more than last year.

The conferees, including Army and division leaders, as well as responsible comrades of relevant departments, inspected the Qiaotou farm of a unit. They heard a report by Deputy Commander Guo Tao on production in the military region and discussed and revised the "Regulations Governing Production Management in Units in the Military Region."

General Zhao Nanqi, director of the General Logistics Department, addressed the conference. After fully affirming the Nanjing Military Region's production achievements, he said: A long-standing policy of the Army is to develop farming and sideline production, which is a major undertaking beneficial to the country, the people, and the Army. Keeping up "the spirit of Nanniwan," all units should work hard, be willing to blaze new trails, and take effective measures in order to achieve more in farming and sideline production.

In their speeches, Gu Hui and Shi Yuxiao, respectively commander and political commissar of Nanjing Military Region, set specific requirements concerning production in military units.

Also attending the conference were other Nanjing Military Region leaders, including Lan Baojing, director of the Political Department; Wang Tailan, director of the Logistics Department; Shi Shuizhou, political commissar; and Zheng Bingqing, deputy chief of staff.

Military Commission Official Inspects Region

HK1912052390 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
3 Dec 90 p 1

[Report by Hou Fusheng (0186 4395 3932): "When Inspecting Work in Shengyang Military Region, Central Military Commission Vice President Liu Huaqing Stresses Need To Pay Attention to Education on Fine Traditions, Training Management, and Closer Ties Between Officers and Men"]

[Text] Shengyang, 2 Dec (JIEFANGJUN BAO)—CPC Military Commission Vice Chairman Liu Huaqing made an inspection tour to the Shengyang Military Region from 23 November to 2 December. During his tour, Vice Chairman Liu heard the work report of the Military Region's party committee Standing Committee, and went to a relevant group Army and some of its affiliated divisions, regiments, and companies. He went to the garages, artillery sites (armoury), training fields, soldiers' dormitories, and canteens to call on cadres and soldiers, and held discussions with some office and company cadres. Vice Chairman Liu also met with the Shengyang Military Region's veteran comrades, cadres at and above the divisional levels, as well as all representatives participating in the region's meeting on political work; and visited the well-known Jinzhou's Liaosheng Campaign Memorial Hall.

During his inspection tour, Vice Chairman Liu gave many important directives on current Army building. He repeatedly emphasized that although it is currently faced with a lot of work and shouldering heavy tasks, the Army should give top priority to its political construction and devote major efforts to strengthening ideological and political work. He pointed out that in order to do a good job of current ideological and political work, earnest efforts should be taken to grasp education on ideals and beliefs in order to obtain a persistent belief in the leadership of the party and strengthen the faith in socialism. The reason why the Red Army was not defeated despite extremely difficult circumstances was that it had ideals and faith, and no matter how difficult the circumstances they faced, they always had firm confidence with one heart and one mind. Vice Chairman Liu reaffirmed the campaign of "studying theory, learning from Lei Feng, and carrying forward traditions," which currently is being carried out in the Shengyang Military Region and its affiliated troops, and stressed that all levels should attach importance to

education on traditions in order to develop in the troops a good atmosphere of paying attention to, studying, and carrying forward traditions. After visiting a unit's display room of historical honors, Vice Chairman Liu said sincerely and earnestly: Being one with a long history, your unit should carry out education on traditions among the new generation of officers and men. Immediately upon the arrival of new soldiers, we should carry out education among them to let them remember the past. Through paying attention to, studying, and carrying forward traditions, a good atmosphere should be developed not only among soldiers but also leading cadres. This will undoubtedly play an important role in thoroughly strengthening the Army.

Vice Chairman Liu showed great concern with ties between officers and men. He repeatedly emphasized that ours is a people's army in which officers and men eat from the same pot and live under the same roof, and share weal and woe for a common objective of struggle. Soldiers are the basis of fighting capacity, so leading cadres should not separate themselves from them. In their efforts to strengthen ties between officers and men, leading cadres should play a leading and exemplary role, and always be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. That is what we did during wartime, and we should also accomplish it during peacetime. Only by accomplishing it can cadres enjoy prestige among soldiers. Prestige means silent orders. If cadres cannot bear hardships, they are sure to enjoy the least prestige among soldiers.

Vice Chairman Liu attached great importance to troops' training and management, calling for efforts to constantly deepen the understanding of the issue that military training is a central routine task for troops. During his inspection tour to a mechanized division, Liu repeatedly emphasized that a mechanized unit is a combined unit with multi-arms and technical equipment. With a combined structure and establishment, a combined unit is required to carry out a successful combined training, while success in combining military techniques, tactics, commanding, and logistics support lies on the quality of training. A good job must be done in training if we want to skillfully master and use the mechanized equipment in hand in order to develop an overall combat capacity. Vice Chairman Liu gave prominence to the issue of weaponry management. He pointed out: Weaponry is soldiers' second life. The higher degree of mechanization we have, the more attention we should pay to its management. Without careful management, mechanized weaponry will become a heap of scrap iron. Efforts should be taken to bring about a good combination between political and ideological work with military training and education on management. Successful management of soldiers, troops, and weaponry is required. It is the experience of our Army gained over the years to carry out strict training and management in line with high standards and strict requirements. Never for a single moment can we slacken our efforts in this regard. Undoubtedly, strict requirements do not mean physical

punishment or abuse, but mean a conscientious and meticulous implementation of various regulations and requirement in order to maintain a good order of combat readiness, training, work, and life among the troops. Vice Chairman Liu also set demands on troops on such issues as augmenting the building of leading bodies at all levels, intensifying theoretical study, and strengthening management of the militia's weaponry.

Junior Officers Urged To Do Ideological Work

*HK1912072390 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
28 Nov 90 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Squad, Platoon, and Company Cadres Should Learn To Do Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] Some time ago, while inspecting units of the three armed services stationed in Liaoning, Central Military Commission Chairman Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Squad, platoon, and company cadres should all learn to do ideological and political work." This important instruction, which embodies the fine tradition of our Army's political work and reflects the objective need of Army building at the moment, is of important and practical guiding significance. We should conscientiously comprehend and implement it.

Since a company consists of 100 people or so, it is not enough to rely only on one or two political cadres to do ideological and political work. If all cadres, plus squad leaders, can do and indeed carry out this work, and develop into a contingent of ideological and political workers coordinating with one another, the power will be great. An important reason for the very strong unifying force and combat effectiveness of our Army's political work and for its turning into our Army's unique political superiority is that cadres of all types and at all levels, including the vast numbers of grass-roots cadres and key ideological workers, regard political work as an organic component of the party's practical activities in the Army and, through this work, unite and encourage people to strive for the the party's ambitious objective. Therefore, stressing the need for squad, platoon, and company cadres to learn to do ideological and political work is necessary for stepping up ideological and political work in our Army in the new period; it is an indispensable fundamental condition for strengthening political building at the grass-roots level and opening up a new situation in the building of grass-roots units. If we meet this demand, we will be able to arouse, through effective publicity and education, the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and soldiers to a maximum degree.

Will it obstruct military training, administrative management, and so on, which are shared, if we stress that squad, platoon, and company cadres should learn to do ideological and political work? No. Ideological and political work is targeted at people and is aimed at enhancing the political consciousness of cadres and soldiers, overcoming negative factors, and bringing positive ones into

play. If the work of enlightening, educating, and enhancing people and coordinating various relationships is carried out well, we will be able to ensure, once and for all, the character of the people's Army and the correct orientation of all endeavors of Army units, kindle and organize the enthusiasm and creativity of the vast numbers of cadres and soldiers, and thus promote the smooth operation of military, administrative, logistic, and other work. Therefore, our Army always has advocated that ideological and political work should be carried out in conjunction with military, administrative, logistic, and other work. If we do not know how to do ideological and political work, it will be impossible to integrate the two. Practice repeatedly has proven that it is very difficult to do any work well without penetrating ideological and political work into other endeavors, without attaching importance to the ideological and political work's role as a guarantee and as a service. Take as an example the question of unity between officers and men, which often crops up at the grass-roots level. In the ordinary course of events, since our cadres and soldiers are all very young and come from all corners of the land, there are no feelings of estrangement among them, and since all people know the truth that unity is strength and that unity is the lifeline, there should be good unity. Why has this question not been solved well enough in some companies? If only we get to the bottom of the matter, we will be able to discover that the main reason lies in the fact that some of our grass-roots cadres and core members are not good at conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work and that they rely too much on administrative means and even apply them in an oversimplified way. Sometimes, they do not even know what the soldiers are thinking about, which makes it impossible to conduct education with a definite object in view, solve contradictions, promote affection, and thus exercise strict, effective management.

Our cadres are the cadres of the party. To accomplish the tasks entrusted by the party, it is necessary to improve in an overall way our own quality, especially political and ideological quality. A person incapable of conducting ideological and political work is just like one missing a leg. Therefore, learning to do ideological and political work represents an important aspect in improving the quality of grass-roots cadres in an overall way. To master the skill of doing ideological and political work, it is necessary to understand politics, learn theory, and grasp all kinds of knowledge; be bold at practice, think hard, be good at summing up experience, and so on. This is quite indispensable to those who are determined to train themselves as commanders excellent in both politics and military affairs. Whether in the war years or in the peace period, military and rear-service cadres of our Army often turned to do political work or vice versa. Quite a few comrades have tempered themselves into military commanders or political work leaders well-versed in both civil and military affairs. Ideological and political work is a basic skill that cadres of all types and at all levels should possess. All grass-roots cadres wanting to attempt and accomplish something should take this

study as an important way to train and improve themselves; they exert themselves in practice and make more contributions!

Long March Novel Criticized on Party Spirit

HK1112101990 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
6 Dec 90 p 6

["Special article" by Li Ping (7812 1627): "More Literary Works on Military Themes Are Being Criticized"]

[Text] In Mainland China, more literary works on military themes are falling victims to the campaign against "bourgeois liberalization." After the novel "White Snow and Red Blood" was banned, another novel on a military theme, "The Xiang Jiang Battles," recently was criticized by name by ZHONGGONG DANGSHI YANJIU [RESEARCH OF CPC HISTORY], an authoritative journal in the CPC.

"The Xiang Jiang Battle" was written by Li Ruqing, a military writer in the creation group of the Nanjing Military Region, according to historical facts. The book was published in September last year, and is still openly sold on the mainland.

The novel mainly describes an episode in history when the Red Army led by the CPC Central Committee withdrew from its Jiangxi base area and started the world-famous Long March in 1934. The Red Army was moving slowly and was encircled and attacked by the superior Kuomintang army four days and nights in the Xiang Jiang area, and the number of its troops was sharply reduced from 100,000 people to some 30,000 people. The writer fully and accurately cited facts to show that the Red Army's heavy casualties were caused by Mao Zedong, who stuck to his erroneous strategy and refused to disperse the elderly, the weak, women, and children in order that the troops could break out of the encirclement. The case was called a "major tragedy in CPC history."

Contrary to the constant standpoint of the CPC history materials and the traditional technique of writing stories on a historical theme by taking the winner as a hero and taking the loser as wicked guy, the novel expresses appreciation for Chiang Kai-shek's strategic and political maneuvers, and affirms his talent as a supreme commander. On the other hand, the novel is rather critical of Mao Zedong and refuted the previous conclusion in the CPC history textbooks that the undesired battles were the result of the "left- opportunist line" of other leaders.

The author assured readers in the postscript that 95 percent of the content of the novel is authentic and is based on historical facts. He stressed: "The god for a writer is his conscience." The most valuable thing is his independent observation and thinking. Even Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, like common people, were also "dissected" by his pen.

However, ZHONGGONG DANGSHI YANJIU carried an article in the fifth issue this year criticizing the novel by name. The critical article said: The novel describes the good people as not very lovable and the bad people as not very detestable, and the way of writing which "turns a monster into a human" is unadvisable. The critical article also said that "even though the content of the novel may be authentic, such way of writing can still result in shaking the four cardinal principles."

The critical article also said: When the CPC history is presented in the form of fact-telling novels, writers must depict the communists' heroism, the reactionaries' brutality, and the erroneous line's harmfulness. Li Ruqing is a veteran who has served the armed forces for 45 years, but there are "major deficiencies" in the standpoint of his work with regard to what to eulogize and what to denounce.

On 14 November, JIEFANGJUN BAO also carried an article by General Zheng Xianbin, director of the Political Department of the Chengdu Military Region. The article was entitled "Adhering to the Party Spirit Principle in the Creation of Literary Works on Military Themes." It stressed that when creating literary works on military themes, writers, especially those with party membership, must adhere to the party spirit principle. "Advocating that the people's spirit is more important than the party spirit only serves the sinister purpose of setting the people against the party. If an indecent image is attached to party members and party organizations in a literary work, no matter what motives the writer may have, the work has objectively played a role in meeting the needs of bourgeois liberalization."

It seems that "The Xiang Jiang Battles" can hardly escape the fate of being banned by the authorities like "White Snow and Red Blood," although it can still be sold at the moment.

Economic & Agricultural

Commentary Urges Austerity, Financial Balance

OW1812082290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2111 GMT 15 Dec 90

[Economic commentary entitled "Conscientiously Practice Austerity for a Few Years," by XINHUA reporter Ding Jianming (0002 1017 6900)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA)—To strike a basic balance in revenue and expenditure has all along been a principle pursued by China's financial authorities. Thanks to the improvement and rectification drive over the past few years, China's national economy has achieved marked success in all fields with a steady increase in revenue year after year.

However, at present, it is noted that China is still in financial difficulties, a situation that has not basically improved. Deficits still have appeared every year.

Apparently this is detrimental to the steady and coordinated development of the national economy.

The key to improving the financial position lies in promoting economic development and increasing revenue. However, an analysis of the various factors in the national economy and the practical financial condition shows that the recurrent revenue is not likely to grow by a big margin next year or for some time to come, nor will there be a sudden soar to a new level in a certain year. Hence, it is not practical to pin all hopes of realizing a financial balance on an increase in revenue.

Then, how can we achieve financial balance? Drawing from experiences both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, we have only three alternatives: namely, a tax increase, borrowing, and reducing expenditures. In imposing heavier taxation, due consideration should be given to the pace of economic development, the ability to absorb this burden, and constraints from all quarters of society. Heavy borrowing brings a heavy financial burden in terms of repayment and service of interests, a difficulty that China currently is experiencing. It is apparently not a good alternative in the long run. Even economically developed nations with fairly great power must be extremely cautious in adopting these two measures for fear of provoking great disturbances. Therefore, adherence to the austerity principle and strict control of the budgeted expenditures have become an effective means for achieving a long-term budgetary balance.

However, for some time, building projects are going up everywhere and all trades and professions are booming. Though the desire to change the economic outlook is understandable, the competition for a quick and brilliant success that involves all sorts of extravagance, ostentations, and luxuries in hot pursuit of all that is modern, new, and high quality has developed into an uncontrolled spending spree characterized by requests for money from the state when there are insufficient funds. In spite of a present budget, some localities and departments still constantly put in requests for supplementary expenditures. Some even go to the extent of misappropriating state revenues. This state of affairs is beyond the state's ability to handle, considering its current financial strength. This also is not allowed even when the financial condition improves in the future.

Therefore, under the prevailing conditions, we must continue to promote the fine tradition of waging hard struggle, and practicing diligence and thrift; oppose extravagance and waste; strictly control expenditures; and conscientiously practice austerity for a few years. At present, it is particularly necessary to streamline the overlapping organizations; strictly control the number of personnel and sizes of organizations, and the increases in the various types of wages and allowances; sharply reduce meeting expenditures; and genuinely curtail swollen expenditures.

Statistics Bureau Sees Economy as Recovering

OW1712172190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1639 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)—China's economy is recovering rapidly, with industrial production accelerating, market sales climbing and exports mushrooming last month, according to the State Statistics Bureau today.

Statistics provided by the bureau show that, as compared with the same month of last year, the volume of retail sales climbed 10.3 percent to 70.8 billion yuan in November. Sales of durable consumer goods such as color TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines and electric fans increased 1.17 times, 34.3 percent, 29.9 percent and 722.3 percent, respectively.

However, retail sales between January and November grew 1.1 percent only, as compared with last year's same period.

Owing to the adoption of price rise control measures, market prices have shown an upturn, with living expenses of urban residents in 35 large and medium-sized cities increasing 5.3 percent compared to last year.

Industrial production grew quicker last month and output value totalled 178.2 billion yuan, 15 percent higher than in last year's same period.

Between January and November industrial production was valued at 1750 billion yuan, up 5.2 percent over last year's corresponding period.

Social demand is growing steadily too. Bank loans of various kinds totalled 34 billion yuan in November, according to the bureau.

By the end of November bank loans totalled 1595 billion yuan.

Investment in fixed assets rose 7.3 percent in November.

The total investment in fixed assets amounted to 165 billion yuan between January and November, with steady increases in energy, raw material, transport, posts and telecommunications.

Economists View Industrial Policy for 1990's

OW1712180290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1628 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing December 17 (XINHUA)—Chinese economists predicted that fund shortages would be one of the most prominent difficulties that China's industrial economy in the 1990s will face and they suggested the accumulation rate be maintained around 30 percent if a yearly increase of 5.5 percent is to be reached.

This is one of suggestions put forward by leading Chinese economists recently for the shaping of policies governing the development of the country's industrial economy in the decade.

To that end experts from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences suggested that an effective monetary policy be adopted to maintain the stability of the renminbi, encourage bank savings and improve the operations of stock exchange markets—in coastal cities in particular. They also recommended that enterprises and individuals be encouraged to re-invest more in production.

They advised that the present situation, in which investments are too diverse and the scales of projects are uneconomical, should be corrected as soon as possible. And they called for policies in the planning, financial and budgetary fields to encourage and support enterprises to invest more in technical renovation.

According to them, resources for the development of China's industry in the 1990s will become scarcer and that the rising cost of resources and the low rate of resources utilization are likely to propel inflation. In this sense, they said, expenditures and bank credits should be tightly controlled, in conjunction with price monitoring.

The experts emphasized that the policy for China's industry in the 1990s should be tilted more toward basic industries and to industries that consume less energy and materials.

Guangdong Governor on National Economic Conference

HK1412034790 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
12 Dec 90 p 2

["Special dispatch" from Guangzhou: "Ye Xuanping Speaks at National Conference on Eighth Five-Year Economic Plan"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 11 Dec (TA KUNG PAO)—Guangdong provincial Governor Ye Xuanping indicated that the national economic planning conference on the Eighth Five-Year Plan would be beneficial to the continuing economic development of Guangdong Province. On the question of the central government's reclamation of power from the localities, he compared the issue's relation to the economy to the tuning of radio frequencies, saying that its main direction will still be beneficial to economic development.

Ye Xuanping maintained that the conference on the Eighth Five-Year Plan could promote the work in Guangdong Province and benefit the continuing advance of Guangdong Province's economy.

Asked about reports that some people had suggested at the conference that the central government reclaim powers from the localities, Ye Xuanping noted that the question of reclaiming or not reclaiming powers involved complicated economic issues. He compared it to listening to the radio, saying that the tuning of radio frequencies requires adjustments, adding that it was a minor adjustment. Macroeconomics is favorable to economic development and is reflected in the 15 percent growth in the total output value of Guangdong Province's industry.

The reporter jokingly asked: With this adjustment, are there any concerns about having to change the radio set? Ye Xuanping retorted: If that is the case, then let us get a newer set.

Asked about recent rumors that his position was about to change, Ye Xuanping laughingly said that he had once told the press that if he were to assume for a year all the positions they reported, it would last him more than a lifetime.

Economic Readjustment Program Achieves 'Success'

OW1912092990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0848 GMT 19 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)—China's two-year nationwide economic readjustment program has achieved notable success by curbing severe inflation, cooling an overheated economy, and improving its industrial structure.

However, these achievements have been accompanied by a decline of economic growth, a sluggish market, uneven industrial production, and tightened financial circumstances.

Nevertheless, China has passed through the most difficult period and the national economy is now developing in the right direction since the government recognized the problems and granted them priority status.

Economists contend that the sharp decline in spiraling inflation was the most noticeable indicator of the success of the two year readjustment program. The 1988 inflation rate soared to 18.5 percent—the highest in the past four decades—following heavier than normal purchasing.

The government used both economic and administrative means in its efforts to curb inflation, which was reduced from 22 percent in the first three quarters of 1988 to 2.2 percent in the same period this year.

The government predicts that the inflation rate will be kept to under four percent this year, the lowest since 1985.

Observers say that China's success in stopping spiraling inflation in only two years is unprecedented.

The Chinese economy was long perplexed by excessive demand, which was also the main factor leading to an overheated economy. Investments in fixed assets grew by 20.2 percent annually between 1986 and 1988, surpassing the 3.9 percent figure for economic growth, and thereby causing an imbalance in aggregate demand and the aggregate supply.

The government tightened the credit and money supply and screened capital construction projects, thereby effectively reducing the excessive investment scale and institutional purchasing power.

Statistics reveal that the proportion between investments in fixed assets and GNP dropped from 32.1 percent in 1988 to 26.2 percent in 1989. There was a further drop to 11.3 percent in the first three quarters of this year. Thus, social aggregate demand has basically been kept in line with aggregate supply.

As a result, the overheated industrial production began to cool. Industrial growth tumbled from 17.7 percent in 1988 to 8.3 percent in 1989, and to about six percent in 1990.

Industrial production, which suffered a decline both last winter and this spring, has witnessed a recovery since the second quarter of this year, after the government readjusted control points.

Economists noted that in most countries it is difficult to avoid economic recession while slashing aggregate demand in a bid to curb inflation. However, China's industrial production fell into an abyss for only six months, but is now in recovery.

One of the principle tasks of China's rectification policy is to readjust the country's industrial structure. In the past two years, the government has gradually increased its investments in agriculture, energy, raw materials, communications, posts and telecommunications.

For instance, the proportion of energy investment increased from 24 percent in 1988 to 32.1 percent in the first three quarters of this year.

The readjustment of the industrial structure has brought about the stable development of energy, raw materials and other infrastructure, which have long served as bottleneck and have hindered development of the national economy.

The achievements of the readjustment program have not only enabled the national economy to develop in the right direction, but have also created conditions for the stabilization of politics and society, and for improvement in people's standard of living.

However, problems and difficulties still remain in the economic sector including the irrational industrial structure, economic system and performance mechanisms, as well as poor economic results.

In the next stage, Chinese Premier Li Peng recently said, more efforts will be made in readjusting the structure and improving economic results of industrial enterprises so as to propel the economy into an orbit of sustained, stable and co-ordinated growth.

People's Bank Urges Control Over Credit

*OW1812143390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1036 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—The People's Bank of China called on all banks to strengthen credit controls in a circular released recently.

The circular noted that all banks face the arduous task of controlling currency and credit this year. The situation was exacerbated by the great demand for credit during the peak grain, cotton and edible oils purchasing period, "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The branches of the People's Bank of China and special banks at all levels are urged to strengthen management and cooperate with each other.

The circular also demanded that all banks support the purchase of farm produce while recovering expire loans.

Enterprise Identification Numbers Issued

*OW1812125890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0904 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—China has issued standardized identification numbers for most of its 5.5 million enterprises, according to an official from the State Bureau of Technical Supervision.

This work, which will serve the state's need for a comprehensive management system to monitor social and economic activities, is the first step of the state's effort to provide enterprises, as well as institutions and mass organizations, with a standardized ID coding system. The project was approved by the State Council in October last year.

The coding system will provide each organization with an eight-digit ID number, which is compatible with the coding system of the International Standard Organization (ISO), and a certificate.

According to the official, the certificate numbers of foreign-funded enterprises will also be re-structured and included in the coding system.

All institutions and mass organizations should receive their ID numbers by the end of 1991, the official noted. The coding system is scheduled to be implemented throughout the country in three years, he said.

State Council Interim Mining Instructions

*HK1912003790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Dec 90 p 2*

[Dispatch: "The State Council Announces the Decision To Amend 'Interim Methods on Mining Registration and Management for Mining Enterprises Under Whole-People Ownership'"]

[Text] 8 Dec (XINHUA)—The State Council has decided to amend the "Interim Method on Mining Registration and Management for Mining Enterprises Under Whole-People Ownership" as follows:

1. Section 8 is amended as follows:

Mining enterprises under construction or in operation should file for late mining registration. Before they do so,

they should verify or delimit their mining areas according to the following specifications:

Proposal letters on mining area verification or delimitation for mining enterprises approved for operation by the State Council and State Council-related departments, or by administrative units authorized by such departments, will be drafted by concerned State Council departments, and sent for their signed opinions to the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities where the mining enterprises in question are located. Proposal letters on mining areas involving two, or more than two provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will be sent to the people's governments of all the concerned areas for signed opinions. The proposal letters of the rest of mining enterprises will be forwarded by their administrative departments and sent, for signed opinions, to the local governments at or above the county level whose administrative territories fall within the mining areas as outlined in the proposal letters.

Starting on the day they receive the proposal letters on mining areas from mining enterprise administrative departments, concerned people's governments should tender their signed opinions within 30 days; any contention concerning mining areas should also be reported within 30 days to people's governments of a higher level for arbitration. Failure to produce a signed opinion or a submission after the deadline will be regarded as consenting to the proposal letter; mining enterprise administrative departments may then submit the letter to the people's government at a higher level for approval. Mining area contention between concerned State Council administrative departments and provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's governments; or that between provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's governments themselves, shall be handled by the State Council Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, which will recommend solutions and submit them to the State Council for approval.

Mining area verification or delimitation does not cover the authority over lands, forests, grasslands, and so on. The problem of authority over such areas is to be separately dealt with according to relevant state regulations.

In areas jointly mined by mining enterprises of whole-people ownership and mining units of other types of ownership, mining enterprises of whole-people ownership should not mark out the mining areas for mining enterprises of collective ownership and individual mining units before verifying or delimiting their own mining areas. If all of the concerned are mining enterprises of whole-people ownership, mining area verification or delimitation should be done first for those approved for operation by the State Council and State Council-related departments.

2. Section 11 is amended as follows:

In the process of verifying or delimiting mining areas, units which have been mining in areas that fall within the scope of mining enterprises of whole-people ownership and belong to any one of the following categories, will be asked by local governments to close down or remove themselves:

- 1) Not having the quality or conditions for running mines.
- 2) Without the approval of the administrative departments of mining enterprises of whole-people ownership.
- 3) Interrupting the normal production, construction, and development of mining enterprises of whole-people ownership.
- 4) Constituting a threat to the safety of mining enterprises of whole-people ownership.
- 5) Unauthorized entry after the promulgation of the "Law on Mineral Resources."

Mines subject to closure or removal will be handled according to the following ways:

1) Mines in operation prior to the construction of mining enterprises of whole-people ownership will obtain compensation from the latter; the amounts will be based on the former's investment, fixed asset net value, and returns (whose compensation will be the average profit amounts in the first three years of the mine's establishment calculated from its submitted income taxes. Such compensation will last one to two years; return compensation for mines with less than two years' operation will be accordingly reduced). The livelihood of the masses affected should be properly arranged. Such mines can also be put under centralized arrangement or a joint operation. Mines still having some capability may obtain the residual resources marked out for them in the peripheries of the mining areas or may be arranged to continue mining in other locations.

2) Units which had been mining, with the approval of concerned departments, in the areas of mining enterprises of whole-people ownership before the promulgation of the "Law on Mineral Resources," will be properly placed by local people's governments and the departments that had given the approval. The two should consult when carrying out the placement.

3) After the promulgation of the "Law on Mineral Resources," mining units which have entered without authority mining areas of mining enterprises of whole-people ownership specified, verified, or delimited on the occasion of takeover by people's government organs, or by state-approved overall planning, preliminary plans, or restructuring and expansion plans, will be closed down without any conditions attached or any compensation.

3. Section 12 is amended as follows:

Mining enterprises under construction or in operation should submit the following information to the registration administrative offices when filing for mining registration:

- 1) A proposal letter of mining area verification or delimitation as required by Section 8 of this method
- 2) Maps of mining areas containing caving areas and their scope marked out by coordinates.
- 3) Related information on the exploitation and use of mineral resources.

4. Section 16 is amended as follows:

Applications for mining in state-specified mines and those having important value for the national economy, or for special mineral ores of which the state has allowed only protective extraction, must obtain approval from concerned State Council administrative departments. Registration management organs will only issue permits when the approval paper of concerned State Council administrative departments is produced.

The State Council will provide specific regulations and make open and public announcements on the special mineral ores of which only protective extraction is allowed.

This decision goes into effect on the day of its release.

Appendixes: Original versions of Sections 8, 11, 12, and 16 of the "Interim Administrative Methods for Mining Registration of Mining Enterprises of Whole-People Ownership:"

Section 8 Mining enterprises under construction or in operation should file for late mining registration. Before they do so, concerned administrative departments and local people's governments should jointly verify or delimit the mining areas.

Section 11 In verifying or delimiting mining areas, units which had been mining in mining enterprises' areas before the promulgation of the "PRC Law on Mineral Resources" will be handled according to the following rules:

1) Those affecting mining enterprises' normal production and safety should be closed or removed. Closure and removal will be properly and jointly handled by local people's governments and concerned departments.

2) Those allowed to continue mining after consultation, subject to approval by mining enterprise administrative departments and under the centralized arrangement of mining enterprises, will be put under joint management, or allowed to work on the residual mines on the peripheries of the mining enterprises' mining areas. Mining boundaries will be set up.

Section 12 Mining enterprises under construction or in operation, when filing for late mining registration, should submit the following information to registration management offices:

1) A proposal letter of mining area verification or delimitation jointly signed by concerned administrative departments and people's governments.

- 2) Maps of mining areas containing caving areas with the scope marked out by coordinates.
- 3) Related information on the exploitation and use of mineral resources.

Section 16 Applications for mining in state-specified mining areas or those having important value for the national economy, or applications for special mineral ores of which the state has allowed only protective extraction methods, must obtain approval by concerned State Council administrative departments.

Agriculture Vice Minister on Rural Labor Force

OW1912092190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0841 GMT 19 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)—Chen Yaobang, vice-minister of Agriculture, said today that China's surplus rural labor force is unlikely to cause the country trouble.

Chen, speaking at a press conference, said that China has a rural labor force of over 400 million and only 200 million of them are needed in the fields due to the amount of arable land and existing rural productivity.

Of the remaining 200 million rural laborers, Chen said, 93 million have found jobs in rural enterprises, which have flourished in the past decade. The remaining 100 million farmers are only surplus in one sense, he said.

"They are not always idle, because they are also helping on the farm," he said. "They are surplus in the sense that they do not have enough work."

To provide more jobs for the farmers, Chen said that the government is undertaking construction of integrated development projects and irrigation facilities in an effort to help feed its population. At the same time, the country is continuing to encourage the development of rural industry.

When asked about the employment situation in rural enterprises, Chen said that over 400,000 rural enterprises have closed in the past year, and 2.5 million workers have lost jobs in these enterprises. Over one million of them previously worked in construction.

Most of them have returned to farming, while others are working in the transportation and service trades, Chen said.

Song Jian at Meeting To Control Acid Rain

OW1912120490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1107 GMT 19 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)—Members of the Environmental Protection Committee under the State Council gathered here yesterday and agreed on a strategy to control acid rain.

Acid rain has caused huge economic losses to agricultural crops and forestry in Guangdong, Sichuan and

Guizhou Provinces and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, according to the results from a research project which was jointly sponsored by the China Environmental Science Research Institute and the Ecological Protection Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The committee decided to set up a nationwide acid rain monitoring network to further research the problem, "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The network is expected to provide the state with scientific data which can be used to adopt effective measures to control acid rain.

The committee also urged the the State Science and Technology Commission and the State Planning Commission to allocate more funds to research this problem during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995).

State Counselor Song Jian, who is also the director of the Environmental Protection Committee under the State Council, presided over the meeting.

Commerce Minister Says Cotton Production Stable

OW1812145090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1232 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—Cotton production has regained stability, said Minister of Commerce Hu Ping here today.

By December 10 the government had purchased 3.47 million tons of cotton so far this year, 30 tons more than was purchased in the whole of last year.

The recovery of cotton production and purchases, the minister said, is thanks to a rise in the purchase price, an increase in the planting area and favorable weather.

Hu urged farmers to increase per unit yield.

Country Sees Overall Growth in Rural Economy

OW1812103390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0716 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—The year 1990 saw an overall growth in China's rural economy, with sharp increases in grain and cotton production, sustained growth in animal husbandry and fishery, and a steady rise in rural industry output.

Economists here commented that the overall increase in the rural economy, the first of its kind since 1984, will favorably affect economic development and price controls next year.

According to the latest statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture, China produced a total of 420 million tons of grain, an increase of 4.3 percent over last year and surpassing the country's annual production target, and 4.25 million tons of cotton, an increase of 12 percent

over last year. Other cash crops, such as sugar, vegetables, fruits, silkworm cocoons and jutes all increased by varying degrees.

In the meantime, China's agricultural output value reached 690 billion yuan, marking a 5.3 percent rise over that of last year, and surpassing the four percent annual increase target set for the Seventh Five-Year-Plan period, which ends this year.

The Ministry of Agriculture also noted the increased production in animal husbandry and fishery, despite the fact that the targets set for the Seventh Five-Year-Plan period had been fulfilled two to three years ahead of schedule. Statistics show that China produced 26.7 million tons of meat in 1990, an increase of 420,000 tons over that of last year, while aquatic products reached 12 million tons, marking an increase of more than 500,000 tons.

Due to government's efforts to fill the people's vegetable baskets, China's vegetable production increased and prices have remained stable.

Another major increase in rural economic development is characterized by the steady development of the country's rural industry, a major source of income for farmers and agricultural investment. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the rural industry's output value of 950 billion yuan far surpassed the 540 billion yuan target set for Seventh Five-Year-Plan period.

Even though China saw an overall increase in this year's rural economic development, and fulfilled or surpassed the targets set for the country's Seventh Five-Year Plan, the country failed to meet the targets set for some major farm products, most noteworthy is grain.

To compound this problem, population growth and the increasing demand for farm products are looming larger for China's agriculture. Poor farming facilities, farmers' low level of technical understanding, and the low application rate of existing agrotechnology are all hampering the country's rural development.

Experts said that China has to produce an additional 450 million tons of grain and five million tons of cotton by the year 1995, the end of the next five-year plan period. Otherwise, the country will not meet the demands for grain consumption, export, and the light and textile industry.

To ensure that the targets are met, China is ready to concentrate its efforts on grain and cotton production while further developing edible oil and sugar products. The government plans to stress the large scale comprehensive development and construction of grain, cotton, sugar, pork and dairy bases in order to boost the rural economy, an official from the Ministry of Agriculture said.

Production of Nonstaple Foodstuffs Increases

*OW1912084490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0821 GMT 19 Dec 90*

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)—China's production of non-staple foodstuffs is developing steadily and the market supply is abundant.

Chen Yaobang, vice-minister of agriculture, said at a press conference here today that China is expected to

produce 26.7 million tons of meat in 1990, an increase of 420,000 tons. In addition, the supply of pigs will increase by 5.1 million head to 295 million.

Chen said that China's annual output of aquatic products is expected to reach 12 million tons, an increase of 500,000 tons. This year's vegetable production has maintained steady growth, while non-staple foodstuffs are in ample supply and prices are stable in major cities throughout the country.

East Region

Anhui Security Chief Stresses Crackdown on Crime

OW1112104290 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
27 Nov p 1

[Text] From 18 November to 21 November, the provincial public security department called a meeting of chiefs of provincial public security offices and bureaus to arrange public security work for this winter and next spring. Wang Shengjun, member of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and head of the provincial public security department spoke at the meeting. He stressed that the main points of our province's public security work for this winter and next spring are: continue the work of maintaining the stability of the overall situation, seriously crack down on criminal activities, implement security prevention measures, strengthen security management, and do a good security and protection job during the new year and spring festival.

Since the beginning of this year, all levels of public security organs throughout our province carried out an indepth struggle of "seriously cracking down on crimes" according to unified planning, meticulous organization, and careful arrangements by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government. They adopted the methods of combining an intensive crackdown with selected crackdown. They concentrated efforts in dealing with key areas where public security problems are serious. Various localities also stepped up the work of solving major cases, uprooting criminal gangs, and tracking down fugitives. As a result, many criminal dens were uncovered; various criminal gangs were crushed; and a number of criminal elements were brought to justice. Various preventive measures were effectively implemented. Efforts combining the crackdown and prevention of crimes with the building of social order were made; all these helped contribute to the basic stability of social order throughout the province. Various localities also carried out an indepth struggle against pornography and six social vices [prostitution, pornography, trading in women and children, growing, taking and trading narcotics, gambling, and profiting by the use of superstition]; thus checking the spreading of various ugly social phenomena.

Comrade Wang Shengjun pointed out: At present, the social security in our province is basically stable, but the situation is not quite consolidated. This kind of situation was the result of the powerful effect of carrying out the struggle of "seriously cracking down on crimes." We should know that the situation is still grim and that there is no marked change in the high rate of criminal cases. Gang-related crimes and violent crimes are still serious. Factors affecting social stability still exist. Some criminals are still on the run and have not been brought to justice.

Wang Shengjun called for the need of all levels of public security organs and public security personnel throughout

the province to stay sober-minded, to fully understand the arduousness and complexity of the struggle, to be fully prepared for a protracted struggle, and to continuously carry out an indepth struggle of "seriously cracking down on crimes." Localities should take the actual situation into consideration, tackle major problems, stress results, and integrate the protracted nature of the struggle of "seriously cracking down on crimes" with the recognition of various phases in crime-fighting work arrangements. Efforts should still be made to deal with crimes in cities and market towns, along communication lines, and in areas bordering other provinces; specific drives against certain crimes should be launched and efforts should be concentrated in dealing with serious criminal activities. Particular effort should be directed against various criminal gangs. In dealing with criminal gangs, we should persist in striking them hard; dig deep into their roots; eradicate them once and for all; and never let them grow strong, trample on the law, and tyrannize the masses. We should mobilize all available forces, strengthen leadership, make meticulous planning, cooperate closely, try every possible means to track down fugitives and bring them to justice. We thereby remove hidden dangers to society. We should put great efforts in solving major and serious cases, act rapidly, quicken the speed of case handling, and raise the quality of case handling. We should continuously do a good job in eliminating the "six social vices" and pornography; we should do it regularly.

At the same time, we should put effort into prevention work. Equal attention should be paid to the crackdown and prevention of crimes. We should earnestly implement the principle of "who's in charge, who will take responsibility"; and improve and enforce the unit-based security prevention responsibility system. Those who fail to enforce the responsibility system, neglect their official duties, and do things in bureaucratic ways that cause great losses to the state and to people's lives and properties will be held responsible. The effective preventive measures of security patrols, civilian joint defense, and guarding of buildings should be continuously carried out and promoted. Work on building grassroots social security and protection associations should also be strengthened; those association already in place, but have not kept up with the times, should be reorganized. Public security organs should step up the professional training of security personnel and help them solve the problem of getting reasonable remuneration.

Wang Shengjun also called on all levels of public security organs to strengthen the building of a clean government in the public security system in a down-to-earth manner. He also called on them to earnestly rectify unhealthy tendency in the profession; resolutely check the illegal collection of fees, fines, and other charges practised by some public security organs; perfect supervision, restrain mechanisms; and practise the system of making their work procedures public.

Anhui Ends Work Meeting on Combating Corruption*OW1212063790 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 90*

[By station reporter (Zhan Xu)]

[Text] The second provincial work meeting of the procuratorial organs on the investigation to combat corruption and bribery ended on 7 December. It proposed that close attention should be paid next year to investigating and handling big and important cases by regarding this as the central link to combating corruption and bribery, so as to wage further an in-depth struggle against corruption and bribery.

According to the figures provided by the provincial people's procuratorate, procuratorial organs throughout the province handled a total of nearly 30,000 cases of economic crimes of corruption and bribery from January to October this year. Among them over 1,600 cases were placed on file for investigation and prosecution and over 1,600 cases were wound up. As a result, direct economic losses worth more than 23 million yuan were retrieved for the state and collectives. The number of big and important cases among those which were under investigation and which were dealt with surpassed that of all previous years. A total of 596 big and important cases were investigated and dealt with during the first 10 months of this year, more than the record number of big and important cases investigated and handled in the same period of last year by 69 cases. The large amount of money involved in these cases rarely has been seen in those handled in previous years. Moreover, the present crimes of corruption and bribery were found to have traits peculiar to professions. According to incomplete statistics, the total number of cases that cropped up among finance, commerce, grain, supply and marketing, and construction sectors and had been investigated and dealt with since early this year accounted for over 60 percent of the cases that had been placed on file for investigation and prosecution.

The meeting raised overall requirements for next year's work of investigations to combat corruption and bribery so as to further perform well in combating corruption and bribery next year. The overall requirements included enhancing awareness of investigations, raising the level of investigations, paying close attention to conducting investigations in depth, concentrating efforts on properly investigating and dealing with big and important cases, and combining the drive to rectify the unhealthy trend among trades and professions with the effort to wage special case struggles in affiliated organizations where more economic crimes had been found and in the issues about which people had strongly complained in a bid to set off a small upsurge of struggle against corruption and bribery and keep guiding the struggle to develop in depth. The meeting pointed out that the main signal of waging an in-depth struggle against corruption and bribery is that we must crack a

number of big and important cases in good time. Currently there were more big cases cracked, while there were fewer important cases investigated and dealt with. More corruption cases, but fewer bribery cases were investigated and dealt with. Therefore, it is necessary for procuratorial organs at all levels to pay close attention to investigating and dealing with important cases and bribery cases in a bid to achieve a new breakthrough next year.

Meanwhile, the meeting also pointed out that it is necessary for procuratorial organs at all levels to combine their efforts with the current drive to rectify the unhealthy trend among trades and professions and the general inspection of tax revenue, financial affairs, and commodity prices; closely coordinate with relevant departments resolutely to investigate and deal with the criminal cases of corruption and bribery exposed by the aforementioned drive and inspection; make vigorous efforts to investigate and deal with the cases involving personnel of party and government organizations that have been exposed by the people, as well as the cases involving law-enforcing departments at the grass-roots level; and continue to expose crimes among the key trades and professions, affiliated organizations, institutions, and units that have been found guilty of more economic crimes in recent years, so as to give impetus to the struggle to develop in breadth and in depth.

To fulfill the tasks of next year's work, the meeting called on procuratorial organs at all levels to improve their investigation work in real earnest, further upgrade investigation work, and simultaneously continue to do a good job in promoting the development of the bureau for combating corruption and bribery, the establishment and amplification of the relevant rules and regulations, the acquisition of relevant techniques and equipment, and the training of investigation personnel, so as to meet the needs of the drive to wage in-depth struggle against corruption and bribes.

Development Zone in Jiangsu's Suzhou Viewed*OW1812091390 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 49, 3-9 Dec 90 pp 22-23*

[Report by staff reporter Li Ming: "Suzhou: A Tale of Two Cities"; first paragraph is editor's note]

[Text] An industrial city is rising beside Suzhou. The new development zone is part of a plan to preserve the south Chinese city's river-strung, pagoda-studded landscape while keeping pace with the country's modernization process.

Suzhou, a city with a history of 2,500 years, is famous in China and abroad for its beautiful gardens and abundant relics of historical and cultural interests. Now, high-rises and modern factories are emerging from the western horizon to complement the older parts of this unique city.

According to a development plan, a new Suzhou is taking shape.

Located in southeast Jiangsu Province, Suzhou, first established in 514 BC, is well-known for its time-honoured civilization and exotic scenery. In the 13th century, Marco Polo praised Suzhou as the "Venice in the East." In the last decade, the city has attracted hundreds of thousands of foreign tourists annually.

During the last few years, the city has seen big changes in other fields. For example, it has taken its place in the front rank among other large and medium-sized cities in the country in economic growth rate for several consecutive years and has ranked fourth among all Chinese cities in industrial output value for five years in a row, just behind Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin.

Most of the industrial enterprises which made major contributions to the city's flourish are located amidst the ancient gardens and historical sites and this has led to the destruction of the city's beauty, environmental pollution and hampered future development. Suzhou is the only city in the country which has not changed its location for 2,500 years and its many historical sites rank only behind Beijing and Xian. Thus, protecting the ancient city was the first priority as plans for development were drawn.

The best way to protect the historical sites, of course, is to relocate all the factories. The relocation of 100 factories, however, is problematic. To find an alternative, some people suggested building an industrial district outside the ancient city.

Beginning in the mid-1980s, the city planning department started to draw up plans. It studied the experience of other cities in the world which they gained in modernization and protecting ancient buildings, and agreed that the best solution was to build a new city area. In 1986, the plan was approved by the central government.

The new area in the west of the city sits astride the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. The area on the east bank of the canal encompasses 11.37 sq km of land and that on the west 15.11 sq km. In the last five years, a basic road system has been built in the new area. The infrastructure projects, such as the Suzhou Goods and Materials Trading Centre, a power supply project, the city's biggest hospital, a group of scientific research institutes and complete educational, cultural and recreational facilities, have been constructed to the east of the canal. Now the new area has 100,000 residents. With a good environment for foreign investment, the new area has established a number of Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises, including the Suzhou Schindler Co. Ltd. and the Aster Hotel, in addition to some domestic enterprises such as the Xiangxuehai Electrical Appliance Co. Other projects under construction are the Customs Building, the Commodity Inspection Building, the Post and Telecommunication Centre, the Sports Centre, the Youngsters Recreational Centre

and the Industrial Exhibition Centre. The gas, water, power supply systems and other infrastructure facilities are now being built.

Zhang Xinsheng, mayor of Suzhou, said the capital construction to the east of the canal has been basically completed and the construction focus will now be on the west of the canal.

The area to the west will be even more attractive for development. It is 93 km away from Hongqiao Airport in Shanghai, 36 km from Shifang Airport and 97 km from the Zhangjiagang Harbour area. To the north, it connects with such economically developed areas as Shanghai, Hangzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou via the Beijing-Shanghai Railway. The Shanghai-Nanjing Expressway to be constructed will pass through the area. It is also close to the Baiyangwan goods yard, the largest in Jiangsu Province. The new area on the west bank is also close to the ancient Huqiu, Liuyuan and Xiyuan monasteries and not far from the mountain scenic spots of Lingyan, Tianping and Shizi. It will provide a comfortable working and living environment and be especially suitable for the development of new technology industries.

The west bank is the centre of the new area and will primarily host enterprises using foreign investment.

Lu Baoliang, director of the Suzhou City Planning Bureau, said the west area will be divided into five independent districts. Its northwest will be the industrial district; the south, the export goods processing district; and the centre, the comprehensive functional district and the newly developed technological industrial district and the residential district respectively. At present, a district at the east end covering one square kilometre is marked out as the first area to be developed. The new area is crisscrossed by rivers and roads and all functional districts will be connected by green belts.

In the first started district, roads and bridges have been constructed and other basic construction will begin.

The construction of the west bank of the canal has aroused the interest of foreign businessmen, many of whom came to inspect the area and ask for investment advice. Already, some 13 companies from Belgium, Japan and other countries have signed letters of intent to invest in factories.

The State Council's decision taken this year to open and develop the Pudong area in Shanghai has accelerated the export-oriented economic development in the Changjiang (Yangtze) River Delta and will also speed up construction of Suzhou's new area since the city is close to Shanghai.

In order to attract foreign investment to the new area, the Suzhou local government has formulated various preferential policies and, Mayor Zhang noted, the first group of investors will enjoy more preferential treatment. For instance, they will pay the lowest fee possible

for use of sites if they begin operations before the end of 1991 and will be exempt from development fees if they invest in new, high technology projects.

Ji Chongwei, a senior research fellow of the Development and Research Centre under the State Council and vice-president of the Chinese Foreign-Funded Enterprises Association, believes that in the 1990s and in the following three to four decades, Shanghai, as Pudong is opened and developed, will be transformed into an international economic city along the Pacific Ocean's western coast. Suzhou will also benefit. The city will make full use of Shanghai's international airport and harbour and, influenced by the development of Shanghai's finance, foreign trade, scientific research and industry, will be able to offer a foreign investment environment similar to Shanghai.

Suzhou, however, is better than Shanghai in terms of land and labour resources. Thus, the development of the Pudong area will do much to boost the construction of a new Suzhou.

Jiang Chunyun Discusses Ideological Education

*SK1912052290 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 90*

[Text] On 14 December, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, went to Taian City to hold a discussion on intensifying the socialist ideological education with comrades of the county and district party committees and some towns and townships of Taian City. He fully affirmed the work performed by Taian City previously, and stressed the need to continue to strengthen leadership, carry out meticulous work, and make sure that the socialist ideological education develops in an in-depth, down-to-earth, healthy, and effective manner.

Since November of this year, in line with the unified arrangements of the provincial party committee and specific local conditions, Taian City has adopted the method of extensively mobilizing the people, making experiments at selected units, and developing work gradually, and other measures to gradually spread the socialist ideological education from selected units to the whole rural areas. The city, as well as counties and townships, have sent more than 10,000 cadres to 4,243 villages to educate and give explanations face to face to grass-roots cadres and ordinary people, and have achieved encouraging results. First, people have further enhanced their understanding of the superiority of socialism, and their faith in taking the socialist road. Second, they have enhanced their understanding of the party's policy of making the people prosper, and their determination to follow the party. Third, their love for the country and the collective has been kindled, and the relationship of the state, the collective and the individual in terms of interests has been straightened out. Fourth, they have enhanced their concept of socialist morality, and brought about a turn for the better in socialist conduct. Fifth, the ideological and political work has

been strengthened, and a proper political atmosphere has been established in and outside the party.

Jiang Chunyun pointed out with delight: The education has created new changes and turned out encouraging results although it has been conducted only for a short period of time. This fully showed that conducting the socialist education in rural areas is not only a pressing need in consolidating and developing a good rural situation but a pressing desire of the masses of cadres and ordinary people, and that the instructions of the central authorities and the arrangements of the provincial party committee are correct. As long as there is strong leadership, clear guiding thoughts, and proper methods and steps, the education will certainly turn out desired results.

Jiang Chunyun pointed out: In the initial socialist ideological education conducted previously, all localities have created some good experiences and methods. They include mainly the following. First, ideological mobilization was carried out, and guiding thoughts, purposes, demands and education methods were clearly explained to eliminate the people's misgivings, and turn the education activities into the desire and voluntary action of cadres and ordinary people. Second, explanations were given in line with actual conditions. Only when the profound is explained in simple terms based on actual conditions can it strike the hearts of the people and move the people, and can good results be achieved. The tremendous changes brought about by the 10-year reform have provided rich and vivid materials for the socialist education. Many units launched activities to talk about the changes over the 10 years by explaining things in terms of their personal experiences. Others invited advanced villages, households and individuals, and veteran cadres, party members, and model workers to talk about the changes and their own experiences to the masses. Such methods have yielded good results. Third, measures that the masses love to see and hear were adopted. Measures, such as settling accounts, making comparisons, holding exhibitions, showing movies or video films, organizing literary and art performances, promoting primary and middle school students to write articles, and visiting peasants' households, have proven effective. Fourth, the ideological education was closely coordinated with current work. The rural reform, winter production, family planning, public security work, construction of grass-roots organizations, and building of the spiritual civilization have been promoted through the ideological education. Fifth, leadership was strengthened, backbone personnel were trained, and the experience of selected units was used to promote work in the entire area to conduct the education in a meticulous manner.

Jiang Chunyun stressed: The socialist ideological education is being conducted throughout the province. We should not overestimate the achievements. We should see that the education is still at the beginning stage, and progress is still very uneven. A few units have given only

vague, general directions, and new developments meriting attention have emerged in a very small number of units. All localities should continue to strengthen leadership, and concentrate efforts to perform their work in an in-depth and meticulous manner to make sure that the ideological education is conducted in an in-depth, down-to-earth, healthy and effective manner from the beginning to the end, and the desired purposes are attained.

First, we should regard the ideological education as the central link to be conducted at all times. In all the stages of the activities, we should never slacken efforts in or suspend the ideological education. Even when the activities are over, we should continue to conduct the education on a regular basis. In the next step after general education, we should emphasize the education of party members, cadres, mass organizations and youths, and strive to solve ideological problems more thoroughly. We should particularly intensify the education on enhancing the faith in socialism, stabilizing policies, improving contracts, correctly handling the relationship of the state, the collective and the individual in terms of interests, strengthening the sense of democracy and legal system, and establishing new moral practices in order to successfully solve ideological problems.

Second, we should coordinate the socialist ideological education more closely with the other current work to promote the two civilizations in rural areas. We should conscientiously promote agriculture and the rural economy, deepen the rural reform, and facilitate the construction of rural grass-roots organizations, public security work and family planning. In short, we should turn the enthusiasm inspired by the socialist ideological education into a motive force to make the work in various fields successful.

Third, we should give different guidance based on actual conditions to the construction of rural grass-roots organizations. The overwhelming majority of the rural grass-roots organizations in our province are good or fairly good. We should improve them through education so that they can play their role more successfully. With regard to the small number of backward leading bodies, we should [words indistinct] strengthen and rectify them, and strive to change the thinking of their members instead of reshuffling them. In the construction of grass-roots organizations, we should use the construction of party branches to promote the construction of villagers' committees, economic organizations, and the Communist Youth League, women's and militia organizations. We should give prominence to ideological construction, and conduct in-depth education on the purposes, the pioneering spirit, the close ties with the masses, and fine traditions and work styles. Construction of grass-roots organizations is a long-term task to be carried out in a planned and orderly manner instead of an overly rash manner.

Fourth, we should foster and publicize advanced examples, and increase their number so that they can lead the

backward. Townships, villages, and households should have their own advanced examples, and all trades and professions should have role models to learn from. They should both publicize good examples and foster new examples. Taian City's method of building 100 villages like the (Huanggan) Village of Laiwu City and training 100 party branch secretaries like (Han Zengqi), the (Huanggan) Village party branch secretary, is good.

Fifth, to make a success of the socialist ideological education, services in various fields should catch up. The various departments of the superstructure should enhance their sense of service, and serve the grass-roots levels, peasants and the economy. They should see to it that when cadres are sent to rural areas, cultural and public health services, and commodities and materials are also delivered there. They should deliver more healthy movies, television programs, books and paintings to peasants. They should organize and send specialized literary and art organizations, and enterprise performance troupes to rural areas to perform for peasants, help peasants carry out cultural activities, and strive to create an upsurge in mass cultural activities around the Spring Festival. They should organize and send health personnel to rural areas to deliver medicine to peasants, and carry out epidemic prevention and medical treatment. They should deliver more means of agricultural production and daily consumer goods to rural areas to satisfy the consumer demands of peasants. Personnel from all trades and professions who are sent to rural areas should conduct investigations and study, report the demands of peasants to higher authorities, and bring back good news about the rural areas, and the good experiences of grass-roots levels to improve their own work, and raise the levels in the ideology and work styles of their departments.

Sixth, we should emphasize ideological education, education through positive examples and self-education, maintain the principle of reform and opening up and the party's current policies for rural areas, and refrain from giving cadres and ordinary people a difficult time so as to ensure the smooth and healthy development of the socialist ideological education.

During his stay in Taian, Jiang Chunyun also went to (Fengtai) and (Xinzhuang) Villages to conduct on-the-spot investigations on their socialist ideological education and economic development.

Greets Liaoning Observation Group

*SK1912072490 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 90*

[Text] Quan Shuren, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Sun Qi, executive deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and concurrently secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Xiao Zuofu, provincial vice governor; and Dai Suli, member of the Central Advisory Commission, led a 21-member group to Shandong Province to conduct observation activities. They arrived in Jinan on the

morning of 15 December. On that afternoon, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; Liang Buting, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhang Quanjing, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; and Ma Zhongcai, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee, met with the Liaoning guests at Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Comrade Jiang Chunyun extended warm welcome to Liaoning's observation group for coming to pass on its valuable experiences. He said: Liaoning and Shandong are close neighbors facing each other across the sea, and they have close ties. Liaoning has great economic advantages, and Shandong also has its own strong points. They will have broad prospects if they strengthen economic and technological cooperation and exchanges, and supplement each other with their respective strong points.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: Shandong has made rapid progress in reform, opening up and economic development in the past few years. The purpose of our visiting Shandong is to learn from its good experiences, and further strengthen the cooperation and exchanges between the provinces so that they can make up each other's deficiencies and advance hand in hand.

On that afternoon, leading comrades of our province, including Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Liang Buting, Zhang Quanjing, Ma Zhongcai, and Li Chunting, and responsible comrades of pertinent departments held a discussion with the observation group from Liaoning Province.

The Liaoning Provincial observation group has come to learn about our province's strategic arrangements for economic development, [words indistinct], and its efforts to strengthen macroeconomic control and regulation, deepen the economic structural reform, strengthen the rural economic foundation, and develop the export-oriented economy. They will hold discussions with leading persons of our province and responsible persons of counterpart departments directly under the province. After this, they will visit Jinan, Zibo, Weifang, Qingdao, Weihai, and Yantai.

Shanghai Standing Committee To Open 20 Dec

*OW1812124690 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 18 Dec 90*

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] A chairmanship meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress decided to convene the 23d Standing Committee session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on 20 December. The chairmanship meeting suggested the session's agenda should include the following

items: Examine the revised draft Rules of Procedures for the Chairmanship Meeting of the Standing Committee of Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; hear explanations on the draft Regulations of Shanghai City Governing the Administration of Books, Newspapers, and Journals market; hear and examine the city government's report on improving the vegetable basket project and a report on further expanding foreign trade; and discuss and decide on personnel appointments and removals.

Shanghai To Reform Housing System

*OW1212133790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1304 GMT 12 Dec 90*

[Text] Shanghai, December 12 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai municipal government has announced a plan to seek advice from residents before instituting a new housing reform.

The housing reform plan stipulates that employees and their work units contribute a fixed amount each month to a public fund for housing construction.

According to the plan housing rent will be doubled and residents will be required to purchase bonds issued for residential household construction funds before they move into allotted houses. Those who wish to purchase residential housing will pay only 250 yuan per square meter—one-third of the construction cost per square meter. The city will also set up a housing management committee to supervise matters involving housing reform.

As is the case in all other Chinese cities residential housing in China's largest city has been allotted to residents free of charge or at nominal rents since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Since 1979 the Shanghai municipal government has been encouraging work units to use their own funds for residential construction. As a result, over 43.68 million square meters apartment space has been built in the city by work units, and more than 830,000 households have moved into new housing. In addition, the average per capita living space has increased from 3.9 square meters in 1949 to 6.4 square meters this year.

The problem, however, is still serious. At present the average living space per person for more than 327,000 households is less than four square meters. Moreover, over 10 million square meters is in urgent need of improvement.

After the plan is put into operation, over 50 million square meters of apartment space is scheduled to be constructed with construction funds raised during the next ten years, and the average living space per person will increase to eight square meters.

Shanghai Management Training Institute Profiled
OW1512043590 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
7 Dec 90 p 2

[By Huang Cizhen (7806 1964 2182)]

[Text] During the 10 years since its establishment, the Shanghai Cadre Institute for Management of Science and Technology has trained over 8,000 people for Shanghai Municipality and other localities. They were trained either in the management of scientific and technological work or in foreign languages used in science and technology. This has raised the foreign language proficiency and management skill among personnel in the scientific and technological field and also helped develop the work of scientific research. In a recent letter to the institute, Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, encouraged the institute to "make all-out efforts to train science and technology cadres and to cultivate competent personnel capable of doing scientific and technological work, which are also proficient in management."

Meanwhile, since 1988, this institute has held six training seminars for cadres at leading posts. The seminars had a total enrollment of 380, including chairmen of science and technology commissions at the prefectural and city levels, as well as directors from research institutes of various provinces and ministries. Moreover, since 1986, the institute has undertaken the personnel training and administrative work for Shanghai's Spark Program. As many as 1,200 cadres have been trained from this municipality and from other provinces and municipalities.

Central-South Region

Shenzhen People's Congress To Open 23 Dec
OW1812180390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1556 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Shenzhen, December 18 (XINHUA)—The first session of the First Municipal People's Congress of Shenzhen, a special economic zone in south China's Guangdong Province, is to open December 23.

The session will last for seven days. The congress will examine and approve the work report of the municipal government, and the economic and social development plan and financial budget for 1991. The city's mayor and deputy mayor are also to be elected at the session.

Meanwhile, Shenzhen's first municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will be held from December 22 to 28.

Guangdong Extends Criminal Confession Deadline
HK1612065490 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Dec 90

[Text] Since the provincial Higher People's Court, People's Procuratorate, Public Security Department, and Justice Department issued a circular one month ago urging criminals at large to give themselves up before the deadline, some 700 criminals have surrendered themselves to the police across the province. They have received or will receive lenient treatment.

To give criminals still at large an opportunity to confess their guilt, the above law enforcement units decided on 10 December to extend the previous 15 December deadline by one month to 15 January. Accordingly, criminals who surrender by 15 January will also receive lenient treatment as stipulated by the circular.

Guangzhou Railroad Court Executes Drug Traffickers
HK1812070790 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Dec 90

[Text] The Guangzhou railway public security and judicial organs called a meeting to announce judgment on a number of criminals at the Guangzhou Railroad Station Square this morning.

With Supreme People's Court approval, the Guangzhou Railroad Transportation Intermediate People's Court sentenced to death and executed Gao Wanjiang and three other criminals.

Gao Wanjiang, a criminal transporting narcotics, left Chengdu for Guangzhou on the No. 251 passenger train on 15 September last year, carrying on his person 1,100 grams of heroin. When he arrived at Guangzhou on the 18th and was about to leave the station, his heroin was uncovered by on-duty public security officers.

Ma Wenji, a criminal trafficking in narcotics, took the No. 251 passenger train on 21 October last year and arrived in Guangzhou on the 24th. The public security police discovered the 985 grams of heroin he had tied around his waist when he left the station.

The eight other criminals, including robbers, thieves, and those found guilty of sabotaging communications equipment, were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from five to 11 years.

Henan's 7th Five-Year Plan Achievements Noted
HK1812061190 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 90

[Excerpt] During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, and the period of economic improvement and rectification in particular, our province made tremendous achievements in truly implementing the guiding principles of reform, development, and enhancement to control the scale of investment, readjust investment structure, and strengthen key construction projects. During

the five-year period, the province's investment in fixed assets was 91.3 billion yuan [words indistinct]. Three years before the start of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, our province's investment in fixed assets was fairly fast. Investment in fixed assets of the whole society was 51.6 billion yuan, and the average annual increase was 15.9 percent, which was considerably higher than the increase of our province's income. This caused imbalance between supply and demand in the society.

Since starting the implementation of the economic improvement and rectification policy, efforts have been made to check up on the projects under construction and control the investment demand to curb excessive growth in investment scale. Last year, investment in fixed assets of the whole society was 19 billion yuan, eight percent less than in 1988. It is expected that our province's investment in fixed assets this year will remain at last year's level. This will play an important role in our province's economic revival and development.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, our province has also scored greater success in readjusting investment structure. Investment in basic assets and facilities has increased by a big margin. The proportion of investment in production projects and projects aimed at updating equipment and facilities has also gone up.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, our province has adopted various measures to strengthen key construction projects. In the province, 52 key construction projects have been arranged, and 21 of which are key state construction projects, and 31 are key provincial construction projects. By the end of last year, 31 of the above-mentioned projects were completed, or had gone operational. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu Urges Party School Improvement

*HK1912101390 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Dec 90*

[Excerpt] The provincial conference on the party school's educational work organized by the provincial party committee was held in Wuchang from 13 to 16 December.

The central subject for discussion was: Further study and implement the circular on running party schools better issued by the party Central Committee and the spirit of the national meeting of principals of party schools so as to further give play to the role of party schools, promote this province's party building, and improve party schools' performance.

A total of 150 persons attended the meeting including deputy secretaries in charge of party school work; heads of organization or propaganda departments of prefectural, urban, and autonomous prefectural party committees; and principals of party schools, members of party committees of various major enterprises, et al.

During the meeting, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a report entitled "Further Improve Party Schools' Educational Work and Give Better Play to the Role of Party Schools."

Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, held talks with delegates to the meeting and made a summary speech.

Guan Guangfu advanced five opinions on improving party schools' performance and giving a better play to their role.

1. It is necessary to fully understand the special position and important role of party schools and build the party school into a position where the party's leading cadres are trained, the contingent of Marxist theoretical workers fostered, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought studied, upheld, and developed, and cadres' party spirit intensified.

Guan Guangfu said: Since the third session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party and state has entered a new historical period and are facing a new situation and test. We not only face the test of being in power and reform and opening to the outside world but are also exposed to the grim test of peaceful evolution. The new situation and tests urgently call for intensified education on Marxist theory among cadres, leading cadres at all levels in particular. We have to train tens of thousands of Marxists to ensure that all levels of party and state leadership be securely in the hands of those loyal to Marxism. This is the responsibility for the whole party. All levels of party committees and various departments under them should be held responsible for this task. The party school as a place where all levels of party and government leading cadres were trained and study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought occupies a special position and has a irreplaceable role to play. All levels of party committees should understand fully the position and role of party schools from a high plane and run them in a better way.

2. Efforts should be made to solve the combined problem of training, checking on, and using cadres. Guan Guangfu pointed out: Party schools should help cadres to improve their qualities in the following five respects: 1) They should have theoretical training in Marxism needed for performing their duties, understand China's actual conditions, pay attention to combining theory with practice, and uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. 2) They should take a firm proletarian stand, correctly implement the party's basic line, conscientiously adhere to the four cardinal principles and reform and opening, combat bourgeois liberalization, and stand the test of being in power, reform, and opening to the outside world, and the struggle against peaceful evolution. They should not go astray under the complicated situation at home and abroad. 3) They should march along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics. They should have both determination and confidence to blaze a new trail and have the indomitable

courage and ability to attain the strategic goals advanced by the party Central Committee. They should not be dizzy with success and discouraged by failure, press forward in the face of difficulties, and betray no fear in an hour of danger. 4) They should serve the people heart and soul, maintain close ties with the masses, follow the mass line, and carry forward the party's fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle so they will not be swayed by all kinds of temptation including a scene of debauchery and a life of luxury and dissipation. 5) They should practice democratic centralism, have an open mind and the overall interests at heart, be good at uniting other comrades, dissidents in particular, possess leadership and organizational capabilities.

3. In their teaching work, party schools should always focus on cultivating party spirit. Guan Guangfu said: Party spirit gives concentrated expression to the class nature of the party. The party spirit of the Communist Party as the vanguard of the working class should find expression in words and deeds of every party member and party-member cadre. Every party member and party-member cadre should conscientiously uphold party spirit. On the one hand they should wage a resolute struggle against all kinds of ideological trends and forces trying to change the party's nature and against corrupt and unhealthy tendencies tarnishing the party's image, and on the other they should consciously remold their world outlook and enhance their party spirit so that their ideology, work, words, and deeds will meet the requirements for the working class' vanguard. Enhancing party members' and party-member cadres' party spirit constitutes an important aspect of strengthening party building and also one of the basic measures to prevent the Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class, from degenerating.

To focus on enhancing party members' party spirit, party schools should: 1) consistently implement the principle of combining theory with practice. They should combine theory not only with the realities of socialist construction and reform but also with cadres' ideology and work, thus further remolding cadres' world outlook and raising their ideological and political levels; 2) uphold the party's basic purpose of serving the people heart and soul and improve education on party style and discipline.

4. The authorities concerned should run party schools with strict discipline and work hard to improve teaching quality and management so that party schools will meet high standard requirements and adapt themselves to the new situation.

Guan Guangfu pointed out: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this province's party schools, like other party schools in other provinces, have made great achievements in training cadres, providing information to party committees, or strengthening themselves. We should be aware, however, that this province's party schools are still a far cry from the demands of the party Central Committee. Only by running themselves with strict discipline, improving

control of students and work in all fields, and raising their teaching quality, can party schools meet the requirements of the new situation and perform new tasks. All levels of party schools should develop a sense of urgency in this connection.

5. All levels of party committees should strengthen leadership over party schools. Guan Guangfu said: It is necessary to further define the party school's position organizationally, rationalize the relations between party committees and party schools, strengthen the building of party schools' leadership line-ups and the contingent of teachers. Efforts should be made to create necessary material conditions for running party schools. Higher-level party schools should provide professional guidance for lower-level party schools.

On the afternoon of 15 December, Comrade Qian Yunlu held talks with responsible comrades from various prefectural, urban, and autonomous prefectural party committees on how to improve the party school's teaching work and give play to its role.

On the afternoon of 16 December, Comrade Qian Yunlu gave a summary report. He advanced three opinions.

1. All comrades concerned should study documents issued by the party Central Committee, Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech, and the spirit of the national conference of party school principals so that they will think and act in compliance with the party Central Committee's directives on strengthening the building of party schools.

2. In the face of the new situation and new tasks, efforts should be made to intensify education on Marxism among cadres, leading comrades in particular.

3. All levels of party committees should strengthen leadership over party schools.

In addition, he listed a number of tasks party schools are expected to perform properly.

Zhong Shuqiao, member of the provincial party Standing Committee chaired the closing meeting. [passage omitted]

Hubei Plans New Antipornography Campaign

HK1812053990 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Dec 90

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee and government have decided at a recent meeting on eliminating pornography that a pornography-eliminating campaign will be launched throughout the province this winter and next spring so as to carry out the pornography-eliminating struggle in depth.

The crux of this campaign is to strengthen the leadership. Practice in many localities and departments shows that so long as leading comrades, especially the principal responsible comrades of party committees, attach great

importance to the issue; strengthen the leadership; and resolve problems in a down-to-earth manner, pornography-eliminating work will be vigorously and thoroughly carried out; otherwise, the work will fail to be vigorously carried out in depth, or it will even become a mere formality.

As for the leaders, it is crucially important for them to continuously enhance their understanding of the pornography-eliminating struggle. Eliminating pornography is a major issue of our time which has a bearing on the coming generations, as well as on the future and fate of our country and nation. [passage omitted]

Eliminating pornography is a protracted, complicated, and arduous struggle. Since pornographic poison has been spreading wide and deep for a long time, it is impossible for us to accomplish success in pornography-eliminating work in one move. It is inconceivable that pornography will be completely eliminated with only one or two campaigns. At the time when we carry out a pornography-eliminating campaign on a grand scale, many criminals keep a close watch on the situation and look for countermeasures, either dishing up in a new form, or shifting from the open to the underground. As soon as the wind blows over, they will resume their old professions. [passage omitted]

Under the current conditions of reform and opening up, it is hard, in a certain period of time, to completely stop the infiltration of pornographic poison from abroad. Moreover, the rampancy of pornographic poison is closely related to the people's cultural and moral quality, and it is not the work of a single day to raise the whole nation's cultural and moral quality. All these show that we should be sober-minded and prepared for a protracted struggle. [passage omitted]

Now, New Year's Day and the Spring Festival are drawing near. On the one hand, we should concentrate our time and energy on eliminating pornography so as to wipe out spiritual opium and garbage, and purify our social environment; on the other hand, we should pay attention to a prosperous market, prepare cultural and recreational activities for New Year's Day and the Spring Festival, and create conditions for the masses to enjoy a cheerful, harmonious, and civilized holiday.

Xiong Qingquan Stresses Industrial Development

*HK1912023590 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[Excerpts] Industrial enterprises across our province should improve their overall quality, as well as product quality, variety, and efficiency, next year. This demand was put forward by Xiong Qingquan, provincial party committee secretary, and deputy secretary and Governor Chen Bangzhu, to the industrial sector at yesterday's "Looking Forward to 1991" Forum, which was attended by directors and managers of enterprises.

The year 1991 is the first of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The forum, which was held jointly by the industrial commission and broadcasting station was mainly aimed at implementing the principle of "stability, reform, and development," which had been put forward by the sixth provincial party congress; and at adhering to economic construction as the center, deepening enterprise reform, promoting overall industrial development, improving enterprises' economic quality and results, and studying measures aimed at tiding over difficulties in 1991 and ensuring a good start to next year's production.

The directors and managers of some 31 large and medium-sized enterprises from industrial, communications, financial, and trade fronts jointly reviewed their work achievements in 1990 and outlined their work for 1991.

Yesterday's forum was presided over by Provincial Economic Commission Director Xu Youfa.

Provincial Vice Governor Yu Haichao, government Deputy Secretary General (Tao Nai), and Radio and Television Department Director (Lin Shifa) attended the forum.

Provincial Economic Commission Deputy Director (Dong Liangli) relayed the spirit of the National Conference on Planning Work.

The responsible person of the provincial broadcasting station gave an account of the station's propaganda and news reporting work, and put forward tentative ideas about next year's economic propaganda. Provincial Governor Chen Bangzhu fully affirmed the forum. [passage omitted]

After listening to reports made by some factory directors and managers, Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: This year, comrades on the industrial front have done their best to promote industrial development and have achieved some tangible results in this regard. On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, he extended heart-felt thanks and respects to all of them. He expressed the hope that all the enterprises represented at the forum will take the lead in promoting our provincial economic development. They must make greater improvements in respect of product quality, variety, and economic results. As far as specific work is concerned, they must make redoubled efforts to step up technological transformation, improve management, readjust production structure, further improve operation and product marketing, and strengthen leading body building and personnel building.

He expressed the hope that the industrial and communications fronts will exert their utmost to make their production in the first quarter of next year a complete success and strive to ensure a good start in next year's production.

Southwest Region

Liu Zhengwei at Spiritual Civilization Meeting

HK1812123890 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 90

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on spiritual civilization building, which concluded in Guiyang yesterday, called on party committees and governments at all levels to earnestly strengthen leadership over spiritual civilization building, organize and coordinate party and government departments and people's organizations at all levels and people of all walks of life in the society to join hands in earnestly carrying out this important work, which has an important bearing on the destiny of our socialist cause, and to push our province's socialist spiritual civilization building to a new level. [passage omitted]

All the participants at the seven-day conference carried out in-depth study of "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Guiding Principle of Socialist Spiritual Civilization Building," as well as the important speeches made by some leading comrades of the central authorities, relayed and studied the spirit of the National Conference on Work of Eliminating Pornography, the spirit of the National Conference on Foreign-Related Propaganda Work, and the spirit of the National Conference on Spiritual Civilization Building Activities in light of the realities in our province and discussed the work reports made at the conference by provincial party committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei and Governor Wang Chaowen.

All the participants at the conference also conscientiously summarized our province's major experiences in spiritual civilization building over the past year in order to further step up our province's spiritual civilization building during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. They also clearly defined the major tasks to be fulfilled in this regard in the future.

The conference held: Organizing cadres to study socialist theories, carrying out socialist ideological education among the people in the whole province, and strengthening people's faith in taking the socialist road is at once an urgent demand put forward to us by the development of both the international situation and the domestic situation and an urgent demand put forward to us by Guizhou's historical task of building socialist modernization, carrying out reform, and opening up to the outside world. Therefore, all areas must organize cadres of various organs, teachers of colleges and secondary schools, college students, and graduate students to conscientiously study the book *Outline for Studying Some Questions of Socialism*, which was recommended by the Central Authorities, carry out socialist ideological education in the vast rural areas, infuse the theories of scientific socialism into the minds of the broad masses of cadres, masses, and students, strengthen their faith in socialism, and mobilize their enthusiasm in building socialism.

The conference stressed: Strengthening ideological and ethical building is an important task of spiritual civilization building at present and in the future. The basic requirement of our ideological and ethical building is: To love the motherland, the people, labor, science, and socialism, which is stipulated in our country's Constitution. [passage omitted]

The conference also called on all areas to make continued efforts to strengthen work aimed at eliminating pornography, foreign-related propaganda work, cultural front building, and infrastructural facility building, and further enrich people's spare-time cultural life.

Governor Wang Chaowen presided over yesterday's closing session.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Long Zhiyi delivered a concluding report at the closing session.

Provincial party committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei, People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Zhang Yuhuan, CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] Committee Chairman Miao Chunting, Advisory Committee Vice Chairman (He Renzhong), party committee Propaganda Department Director Chang Zheng, and other leading comrades attended the session.

Plants Trees

HK1912055390 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Yesterday [18 December], Liu Zhengwei, provincial party secretary, led 67 comrades from provincial party committee organs and drove to (Yinggui) Town, Qingzhen County, to plant trees.

With a planned-area of 11,000 mu, (Yinggui) Town is an afforestation spot of which Comrade Liu Zhengwei is personally in charge. A total of 6,000 mu of trees are expected to be planted this winter and next spring.

Although it was drizzly, foggy, and windy yesterday, people planting trees on (Qizimei) and (Yangniuda) hillside fields, as well as on (Yajia) and (Jiulong) mountains were enthusiastic about their work. On a steep slope with an angle of over 50 degrees, Liu Zhengwei, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Liu Hanzhen, and others worked very energetically, busy digging holes, planting trees, and digging up the earth.

Most of those planting trees were leaders of various departments, sections, and offices of the provincial party committee. Bringing their own food and tools with them, they planted a total of more than 5,000 pines and China firs.

Liu Zhengwei said to our staff reporter: The work of afforesting Guizhou within 10 years begins this winter. Provincial party committee organs should give a vigorous response to, and take the lead in the work.

He said: Policies are clear to everyone, what counts now is how to implement these policies and put them into practice. So long as all levels are on the move, the masses' enthusiasm will undoubtedly be aroused, and the goal to afforest Guizhou within 10 years will surely be accomplished.

(Yinggui) Town Magistrate (Fu Qianzhao) told the reporter: As early as 16 November, Secretary Liu Zhengwei came and gave a mobilization talk in (Yinggui) Town, and now the masses' enthusiasm has been aroused. Today, a total of over 1,500 people have set out to plant trees on mountains. In the past month, 3,200 mu of mountain areas have been opened up, soil preparation has been done on 600 mu of land, and 1,800 holes dug. We are busy planting trees these days. Cadres and masses throughout our town have made up their minds and worked out plans to strive for afforestation within two to three years on all uncultivated mountains, as well as around all houses.

Yang Rudai Attends Planning Work Conference

*HK1912040190 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 17 Dec 90*

[Text] A provincial conference on planning and economic work began in Chengdu today.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Yang Rudai, Zhang Haoruo, (Li Boyong), Song Baorui, Liao Bokang, Liu Haiquan, Song Dafan, Ma Lin, Han Bangyan, and Pu Haiqing, attended this morning's meeting.

Provincial Vice Governor Ma Lin took the floor first and made a report entitled "Implement the Spirit of the National Conference on Planning Work and Make Good Arrangements for Provincial Planning and Economic Work in 1991" at the meeting.

He said: At present, our provincial economic situation is developing in a good direction. Nevertheless, our economy has not yet been freed from an awkward predicament. By and large, an important task for improvement and rectification in the previous period was to compress excessive social demand, cool down the overheated economy, and check inflation. Now we have basically achieved the desired results in this regard. In the future, on the basis of continued and strengthened macroscopic control over the economy, we must shift the focus of our work to carrying out structural readjustment and increasing economic results, especially enterprise economic results, in hopes of enabling our provincial national economy to enter the orbit of sustained, steady, and coordinated development.

In his report, provincial Vice Governor Ma Lin said: In making plans for 1991, we must follow the basic principles embodied in our 10-year development plan and our Eighth Five-Year Plan, properly handle relations

between improvement and rectification on the one hand and the Eighth Five-Year Plan on the other, and concentrate our efforts on structural readjustment. Meanwhile, we should not slacken our grasp on agriculture after reaping a good agricultural harvest as we did in the past. Instead, we should always give top priority to agricultural development in our economic work.

He also said: In making plans for 1991, we must continue to lay stress on rationally readjusting the investment structure on the premise of controlling overall scale of investment, as well as on stepping up key project construction, building key technological transformation projects, opening up more markets, and further invigorating markets so as to enable our provincial economy to enter a normal cycle. To this end, we must continue to implement the guiding ideology of "controlling prices, invigorating economy" and must waste no time in readjusting extraordinarily unreasonable prices. In 1991, our whole province must continue to persist in and push ahead with opening up to the outside world, make use of all favorable conditions to develop external economic and trade relations, and promote improvement, rectification, and economic development.

Provincial Vice Governor Pu Haiqing made a report entitled "Focus on Increasing Economic Results, Improving Product Quality, Product Variety, and Economic Results" at the meeting.

At this afternoon's meeting, provincial party committee deputy secretary Nie Ronggui made a report entitled "Strengthen Ideological and Political Work in Enterprises."

Industrial Production Discussed at Tibet Meeting

*OW1912000290 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese
9 Nov 90 p 1*

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 November, the regional transportation and industrial production readjustment leading group held a meeting with responsible persons of various relevant units to report on the basic conditions of our regional transportation and industrial production in the first 10 months of this year. They seriously analyzed the existing problems, further coordinated the relations among the various relevant departments, and specifically studied and formulated tangible measures for performing well in production for the next two months. The meeting urged the broad masses of cadres, staff, and workers on the transport and industrial front to keep up their efforts and spirit, be united and cooperative, be courageous in overcoming difficulties, and be resourceful in fulfilling the transportation and industrial production target for the final two months, so as to fully accomplish the annual transportation and industrial production plan, as instructed by the autonomous region.

Since the beginning of this year, due to the hard struggle waged by the broad masses of cadres, staff and workers on our regional transport and industrial front, together

with full cooperation and support by the various relevant departments, assorted adverse factors have been overcome. Consequently, development in transportation and industrial production was progressing normally from January through October and scored a certain level of accomplishment. It was estimated that for the first 10 months of this year, the entire region produced a total industrial output value of 183.38 million yuan, accounting for 78 percent of the annual target and an increase of 5.45 percent over the same period of last year. One of the main characteristics was that the industrial production at prefectural and city levels (industries established above township level) was relatively stable with a greater extent of increase. From January to October, prefectures and cities accumulated a completed production output value of 71.84 million yuan, accounting for an increase of eight percent over the same period last year. The output value of nationality handicrafts was 35.8 million yuan, and industries at and below village level have a completed output value of 20 million yuan, amounting to respective increases of 6.9 percent and 21.2 percent over the same period last year. Another characteristic was that major projects performed better than the general ones. The completion schedule of production volume for projects under regional mandatory plans or specifically required-products lists was good. During the first 10 months of this year, the accumulated production of chromite ores was 72,000 tonnes, about 82.8 percent of the annual target, amounting to a 6.2 percent increase over the same period last year. The volume of electricity generated was 242 million kilowatt-hours, amounting to 78.1 percent of the annual target and an increase of 10 percent over the same period last year. Cement production was 122,200 tonnes, about 97 percent of the annual plan and an increase of 8.3 percent over the same period last year. The industrial economic benefits were somewhat improved. Enterprises under the regional industrial electricity and power department had planned to obtain an annual net profit of 1.94 million yuan, after adjusting for previous losses. From January to October, however, they were estimated to have obtained a net profit of 6 million yuan, which would rise to 8 million yuan, amounting to four times of the original annual target.

It was estimated that from January to October, the entire region completed freight transport by road totaling 577,000 tonnes, accounting for 79 percent of the annual plan and amounting to an increase of 37 percent over the same period last year. Major characteristics regarding the transport volume are as follows: First, since the beginning of this year, the regional transport department has implemented professional control over road transport throughout the autonomous region. Its forceful implementation yielded results. Second, the autonomous region scored outstanding results in imports to Tibet and transport by separate batches under major readjustment schemes. From January to October, total imports to Tibet of 274,000 tonnes and total transport by separate batches of 220,000 tonnes were delivered, respectively accounting for 83 percent and 78.6 percent of the annual

plans. Also, they represented respective increases of 23.8 percent and 100 percent over the same period last year. Volumes of transport such as 87,700 tonnes of imported controlled materials to Tibet, 46,200 tonnes of materials for agricultural use, 85,300 tonnes of grain, and 16,800 tonnes of petroleum, on average, were about 87 percent of the annual targets. Consequently, the needs of agricultural and pastoral production, market arrangement, and construction of major projects were fulfilled in a relatively better manner. According to the transport volumes during the first 10 months of this year, some good prefectures and transport enterprises that were concerned with the macroscopic economy and have accomplished their missions have appeared, such as Xigaze and Qamdo Prefectures, Lhasa Transport Company, Garmu Transport Company, Industrial Development Truck Convoy, and Road Engineering Truck Convoy.

Analyzing the conditions of transport and industrial production in the first 10 months of 1990, we note that the general trend of development was good. Many problems still exist, however, and unstable and unbalanced development has been manifested primarily in three aspects. First, the situation of decreased production in various departments directly under the autonomous region has yet to improve. Some departments and units with relatively heavy production plans are producing erratically. Second, even though the overall industrial production at prefectural and city levels has increased, the extent of decrease in industrial production in Nagqu, Ngari, and Xigaze Prefectures was relatively large. Third, because of unfavorable markets, and inappropriate management on the part of relevant enterprises of relations between production and technical transformation, light industrial and textile production has been slow in fulfilling the annual plan, resulting in a slight drop in production and serious stockpiling of products. The major problems in transport include the fact that as the overall plan for total freight transport depended on Tibet's export of material supplies, shortages made it comparatively difficult for it to fulfill its target. A second major problem was the fact that some materials units within the autonomous region have unreasonable commodity warehousing structures, and there was inadequate linkage between supply and demand, resulting in plans to introduce business or to import grain to Tibet being rendered incomplete. Summarizing the above, there are numerous factors affecting and restraining transportation and industrial production. They include oversimplified work methods and insufficient coordination; a small number of units paying insufficient attention to transport and industrial production, having weak organization, and failing to implement coordination measures in a timely manner; sluggish markets; administrative departments undertaking inadequate measures; and some enterprises having experienced at one time shortages of funds and raw and semi-finished materials. Now there are only two months left before the deadline of the annual plan. We face many problems and difficulties, and we cannot afford to be optimistic. So long as we are sober, undertake pragmatic and effective measures,

fully rouse the masses, make use of the masses' intelligence and strength, and overcome the difficulties, it is highly probable that this year's plan can be fulfilled or over-fulfilled.

In order to better organize the transport and industrial production for the last two months of this year and prepare for next year's work, the regional transportation and industrial production readjustment leading group has formulated corresponding measures. First, it is necessary to specify goals, increase production to make up for insufficiencies and strive to over-fulfill plans. Departments in charge of transport and industries, as well as other divisions, bureaus, and committees in charge of production tasks, should examine, as soon as possible, measures for extra production, as well as reasons for inadequate production. They should take immediate measures to develop production. Second, it is necessary to strengthen coordination and readjustment in order to implement these measures properly. Departments and readjustment offices in charge of transportation and industrial production at various levels should implement major readjustment of major enterprises and products. They should discover problems and solve them in a timely manner. They are not allowed to shift responsibilities or cause unnecessary delay that might affect production adversely. Third, it is necessary, in particular, to perform well the work of generating and supplying electricity in winter and transporting materials for agricultural use to Tibet. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen investigation and actively coordinate with the various departments concerned to make a success of the work of finalizing the plan for the second-round contracts to be undertaken by transport and industrial enterprises. Fifth, it is necessary to make good preparations for next year's transportation and industrial production according to the requirement for meeting this year's production targets on the one hand and preparing for next year's work on the other.

Comrade Ma Lisheng, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, presided over and participated in the meeting. He urged the leaders at various levels of the transport and industrial front to pay close attention to transport and industrial production and to ensure that various measures are implemented properly. He urged them to fulfill or over-fulfill this year's production plan in order to create good conditions for next year's transportation and industrial production.

Tibet Deputy Secretary on Ethnic Tibetan Cadres

HK1912073990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Dec 90 p 4

[XINHUA report by Chai Huaiji (2693 2037 0679): "Tibet Has Brought Up Large Numbers of Ethnic Tibetan Cadres"]

[Text] Lhasa, 8 Dec (XINHUA)—On the eve of the 40th anniversary of Tibet's peaceful liberation, Raidi, deputy

secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region Party Committee, told this reporter: Under the CPC Central Committee's concern and the ethnic cadres' sincere help, Tibet's minority nationality cadres have quickly developed into cadre contingents staffed mainly by ethnic Tibetans and specializing in various fields. A considerably large number of minority nationality cadres have been put in leading positions, exercising rights as masters of their own homeland, and have become the backbone force for the four modernizations drive.

Raidi said: Over the past 40 years, Tibet's minority nationality cadres have been growing, and they now account for 66.6 percent of the total number of cadres in the region, of which minority nationality cadres at the autonomous regional level account for 72 percent of the total, 86.1 percent at the prefectural level, and 61.2 percent at the county level. In the region's prefectures, cities, and counties, all administrative heads are ethnic Tibetan cadres. Party heads are ethnic Tibetan cadres in six out of the seven prefectures and cities, and 63 out of the 75 counties. This fully shows that the CPC Central Committee attaches great importance and concern to bringing up minority nationality cadres.

When talking about the growth of Tibet's contingents of minority nationality cadres, Raidi said in retrospect: In the early years of Tibet's peaceful liberation, the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, including Mao Zedong and CPC Central Committee members, pointed out, on the strategic plane of developing Tibet and promoting its prosperity, the extreme importance of training and bringing up contingents of ethnic Tibetan cadres. From the early years of the peaceful liberation, to democratic reform, to the quelling of the rebellion, and to various periods of socialist construction, and in particular since the 11th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenary Session, party organizations at all levels in the Tibet Autonomous Region have paid close attention to training and selecting minority nationality cadres. After undergoing various trials and tests, groups of minority nationality cadres have stood up and become the backbone force of Tibet's revolutionary cause and construction undertakings.

Raidi said: In the process of the growth of Tibet's minority nationality cadres, the sincere support and help of ethnic Han cadres can be found everywhere. Their merits will be recorded in Tibet's history forever and stored in the hearts of the Tibetan people. He said in retrospect: Since the People's Liberation Army came to Tibet, our party has absorbed large numbers of ethnic Tibetan young people in various jobs on which they have been trained and brought up. During Tibet's democratic reform and socialist construction, in particular, the party has selected large numbers of personnel from emancipated serfs and intellectuals for careful training. The ethnic Han cadres that have come to Tibet look on them as their own brothers, patiently teach them, help them with education, lead them in establishing their style of work, and share experience and technology with them so that the minority nationality cadres can grow healthily

and robustly. Today, almost all the minority nationality cadres in the autonomous region's various levels of leading positions have been offered long and enthusiastic help by ethnic Han comrades.

In order to enliven and develop Tibet's economy, the party attaches great importance to bringing up minority nationality professional technical cadres. It has sent groups of young ethnic Tibetans to colleges, universities, and middle schools throughout the country and founded a number of colleges and universities in Tibet and Shaanxi's Xianyang to intensively train ethnic Tibetan and other minority nationality cadres from all trades and professions. According to the 1989 estimate, the number of professional minority nationality cadres in Tibet reached over 17,000, 62 percent of the region's total professional technical cadres. These professional technical cadres are shouldering heavy responsibilities in Tibet's various sectors including industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture, education, and public health, and they play an important role in economic development. In building up the contingents of cadres, a number of minority nationality women cadres have also been brought up. At present, the region's women cadres account for 30 percent of the total number of cadres in the region, of which minority nationality cadres account for 57.4 percent of all women cadres.

Raidi said: In training and bringing up Tibet's contingents of minority nationality cadres, the CPC Central Committee not only pays attention to training and improving the ideological and occupational qualities of minority nationality cadres currently engaged in work, trusts them completely, and gives them a free hand so that they can shoulder heavy responsibilities at various levels of leading positions, but also attaches great importance to the training of contingents of minority nationality follow-up cadres. In addition to continuously selecting cadres from the grass-roots levels, the CPC Central Committee has initiated Tibetan classes in the schools of 19 provinces and municipalities across the country, and the number of students at the schools totals 6,300, thus creating favorable conditions for their growth. The number of students admitted to Tibet's universities, colleges, middle schools, and professional schools has increased year by year, thus laying a firm foundation for the training of large numbers of minority nationality follow-up cadres specializing in various fields.

North Region

Peng Zhen Titles New Beijing Monthly

HK1912105390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Dec 90 p 3

[Report by Huang Zimin (7806 2535 2404): "SHI YU FEI Magazine Will Be Published in Beijing"]

[Text] A monthly magazine entitled SHI YU FEI (Right and Wrong), sponsored by the Discipline Inspection

Commission of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee to propagate party style and discipline, will be circulated throughout the country in January next year.

Comrade Peng Zhen wrote the magazine's name. Li Ximing, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and others wrote inscriptions for the first issue of the magazine.

SHI YU FEI is aimed at providing opportunities for readers to discuss and resolve the problem of right and wrong to promote the improvement of party style and discipline and encourage a clean administration and anticorruption work.

Educational Development in 7th Plan Reported

SK1912072090 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Summary] During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the region's educational undertakings have become reasonable in structure thanks to reform and readjustment, the implementation programs and management systems concerning compulsory education have been established and perfected, the task of making primary education universal has been fulfilled, the conditions for running schools have improved, the moral education has been strengthened, and all kinds and all levels of education have greatly developed.

At present, the region has 19 regular institutions of higher learning, with a total enrollment of 32,000 students, an increase of 30 percent over 1985. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, these institutions have provided a total of 45,000 graduated college students for the society.

The adult colleges have developed rapidly, and become an important supplement to regular colleges. Now, there are 21 adult colleges in the region, with a total enrollment of 21,000 students. Over the past five years, a total of 51,000 students have graduated from these colleges.

Through readjustment of the secondary education, the number of regular middle schools has been reduced, and the professional education and technical training have been strengthened. Now, there are 101 regular secondary specialized schools and 2,058 regular middle schools in the region.

Primary education has developed further. This year, the enrollment rate of pre-school children reached 98 percent. Now, the region has 633 kindergartens, an increase of six percent over 1985.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the region has given priority to developing national education. The proportion of middle school graduates of minority nationalities entering higher-level schools has been higher than the average regional and national levels.

Now, 10 universities in the region offers classes in Mongolian language, accounting for more than one half of the region's total.

Inner Mongolia Attracts Foreign-Funded Business

OW1512025090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0237 GMT 15 Dec 90

[Text] Hohhot, December 15 (XINHUA)—The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in north China now has a total of 50 foreign-funded enterprises in the forms of joint venture, co-operative management and sole foreign investment.

Some 33 of them have a total registered capital of 275.9 million yuan (about 50 million U.S. dollars).

Since the region adopted a series of preferential policies toward foreign investment in 1985 the region has attracted industrialists and businessmen from nine countries and regions.

According to statistics, the foreign-funded enterprises in Inner Mongolia achieved an export volume of 5.26 million U.S. dollars and pre-tax profits of 10.74 million yuan in 1989.

And between January and October this year, their export volume reached 112,000 U.S. dollars and pre-tax profits came to 9.66 million yuan.

Tianjin's Technological Progress in 7th Plan Noted

OW1912102390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2124 GMT 17 Dec 90

[By reporters Zhang Hongwen (1728 1347 2429) and Zhang Juncheng (1728 0193 2052)]

[Text] Tianjin, 18 Dec (XINHUA)—Technical transformation has injected life into industries in Tianjin Municipality, resulting in the rapid rise of new industries and rejuvenation of old enterprises.

During the period of Seventh Five-Year Plan, investment in technological transformation in Tianjin's industries reached 10 billion yuan, an increase of 70 percent over the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Technological transformation was completed for more than 3,800 projects in over half of the business concerns. Over 1,400 products reached the national or international advanced level, and nearly 1,000 products entered the international market.

Tianjin Municipality conducts technological transformation under the general policy of reform and opening. It combines technological transformation with in-depth reform of its industrial structure and with opening up to the outside world to achieve technological progress and upgrade technologies. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, Tianjin imported more than 500 items of advanced technology. A survey of the 400 items imported has

shown that the import, with an investment of 3 billion yuan, has increased tax revenues by 3.5 billion yuan.

Tianjin Chemical Works, Tianjin Alkaline Plant, and Dagou Chemical Works are three major oceanic chemical enterprises in Tianjin. They were built separately in the early 20th century and in the thirties. They had been operating with defective facilities, producing the same products over the years. In the last five years, the three enterprises invested 1 billion yuan to undertake 35 selected technological transformation projects, using advanced international technologies in key technological facilities. After the transformation, the three enterprises' main economic index has advanced to the forefront in that industry in the nation, delivering profits or paying tax totaling 1.1 billion yuan in five years. Importing technology has not only notably elevated the technological level of the old enterprises but also accelerated up the industry's technological transformation. Tianjin Electrical Machinery General Plant brought in advanced foreign technologies for use in its self-developed electric pump for underground oil [qian you dian beng 3383 3111 7193 3119]. In just three years, production technology had reached the international level of the eighties.

A group of old enterprises in Tianjin, in a joint venture with foreign businesses, imported new technology to transform the original facilities and plants. In a joint venture with foreign businesses, the Jinhua Radio Plant formed Jingrong Electronics Company, Ltd., with an investment of only \$1.05 million, one-fifth of the estimated investment needed for the technology import. As a result, the radio plant has increased its output value 2.9 times and tax 2.4 times in four years, making it one of the nation's 100 key enterprises under the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics.

The opening to the outside world has increased the speed of technological transformation, while technological transformation has in turn increased the competitiveness of our products in the international market. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, Tianjin's industrial departments have increased the variety of their export products continuously. The mix of their exports has changed from one of low-grade, roughly processed products to one composed primarily of technologically intensive products. In the first 10 months of this year, the municipality's machine and electronics export reached \$338 million, an increase of 21.5 percent over the corresponding period last year. It is expected that exports for the whole year will exceed \$400 million, an all-time record.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Speaks at Leading Bodies Meeting

SK1912102790 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Text] At today's session of the provincial meeting to exchange experiences in the construction of party and government leading bodies at and above the county

level, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out in his speech that the construction of leading bodies should be focused on and oriented to the need of economic construction, which is the central task, so as to ensure the implementation of the party's basic line.

Sun Weiben said: Realization of the second-step strategic goal of the economic development of our province requires that we mobilize people throughout the province to work hard for it. The most important is that party and government leading bodies at various levels and their members should truly pay attention to it and exert effort in it. Our stressing the construction of party and government leading bodies should be channeled for this fundamental purpose so that leading bodies can provide leadership and organizational guarantees for truly accomplishing economic construction, which is the central task. To achieve this, leading bodies at various levels should, first, attach importance to study to improve their Marxist theoretical accomplishment. In studying Marxist theory, the most important thing is to master the scientific world outlook and methodology of historical materialism and dialectical materialism. Second, they should attach importance to practicing to improve their actual ability to lead economic work. They should regard diligence and ability in conducting investigations and study as the basic skill to improve their actual leadership ability. They should conduct investigations personally on some major difficulties that affect the overall situation to gain experiences directly. Third, they should build the party to serve the interests of the people, and take honesty, self-discipline, and diligence in serving the people as the motto for the construction of party and government leading bodies.

Sun Weiben said: Realization of the second-step strategic goal of the economic development of our province in the next 10 years is where the fundamental interests of the people throughout the province lie, the focus of all the work of the party, and the greatest political task. Now that the general principle, general policy, and specific policies of various lines have been clear. The key issue is whether we can truly promote to leading posts a great number of outstanding cadres who have courage, insight, and ability, and whether we can make leading bodies at various levels truly possess the ability to proceed from reality in implementing the party's current policies in a creative manner. We should use correct guidance in appointing virtuous and able cadres. In line with the requirements of the party's basic line, correct guidance is to select people based on the actual amount and performance of the work they carry out directly or indirectly to serve the party's central work on the premise that the criterion of being revolutionary is upheld, to use bravely or even by breaking rules the persons who really have outstanding performance records, and are competent for the work they are to assume, and to successfully guard the entrance of cadres, and keep from entering the leading bodies at various levels persons who have low morale, care not about making contributions but about

avoiding mistakes only, drift along aimlessly, and wait for promotion, those who do not adhere to principles, and are slick and sly to curry favor with everyone, those who follow others with artful words and an insinuating countenance and do not carry out practical work, and those who establish unprincipled personal relations to seek backing and ask for official posts.

Sun Weiben pointed out: Selecting a great number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres from different cities and prefectures and promote them to the leading bodies at various levels is an immediate requirement and also a strategic task. To enable outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to show their talents, we should be determined to eliminate five kinds of interference, namely, jealousy of virtuous and able persons, which is a mentality marked by antipathy and gloom; the idea of demanding perfection in using persons, the traditional bad habit of stressing seniority; the blockade between different regions and departments, and the petrified practice that people cannot be demoted or dismissed as required once they are promoted and appointed. We should strive to turn the cadres capable of holding the leadership responsibility in different cities and prefectures into the backbone of the leading bodies at various levels of our province in five to 10 years.

Heilongjiang's Tian Fengshan Views 1991 Plan

SK1712103390 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Dec 90

[Text] In his speech at the opening ceremony of the provincial planning conference on 16 December, Tian Fengshan, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, set forth: The guiding ideologies for arranging the 1991 provincial national economic and social development plan are to take economic construction as a key link, to deeply carry out the program for relying on science and technology to rejuvenate the province, to focus on making structural readjustment and upgrading the quality and efficiency of the economic work, to strive to invigorate markets, to appropriately expand the ultimate demand, and to promote a steady economic development of the province.

According to the opinions discussed by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Vice Governor Tian Fengshan preliminarily set forth the main targets for the 1991 national economic and social development plan.

Society's total production should increase by 3.4 percent; the total agricultural output value, two percent; the total industrial output value, four percent; the GNP, 2.6 percent; the national income, 2.4 percent; revenues, 4 percent; the foreign export trade volume, 18 percent; and the total investment in fixed assets, 22.8 percent.

To realize the aforementioned targets, Vice Governor Tian Fengshan stressed that we should attend to work in the following seven spheres.

First, we should be determined and adopt vigorous measures to make solid progress in readjusting the industrial structure, the product mix, and the organizational pattern.

Second, we should profoundly carry out the program for relying on science and technology to rejuvenate the province, and vigorously promote scientific and technological progress.

Third, we should launch, in a down-to-earth manner, the campaign of determining the year 1991 as one of quality, variety, and efficiency; and make efforts to upgrade economic results.

Fourth, we should adopt general measures to upgrade our macro-economic control capacity.

Fifth, we should adopt a policy to support the poor, organize key cities to support economic development, and carry out a system under which departments assume responsibility for supporting some areas on a contractual basis to help the poverty-stricken counties and the counties with financial subsidies eliminate poverty.

Sixth, we should vigorously develop town and township enterprises and positively develop collectively- and individually-run enterprises in the urban areas, the private sector of the economy, and the enterprises involving foreign funds.

Seventh, we should perfect and deepen the reform work in various spheres and organically link reforms with development.

Vice Governor Tian Fengshan urged that leading comrades in all prefectures, cities, and departments should concentrate their attention on the key link of economic construction; persist in the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms; be inspired with enthusiasm; overcome difficulties; emancipate their minds; creatively do their work; and strive to fulfill or overfulfill the 1991 plan.

Present at the conference were more than 300 people, including responsible comrades of various prefectures, cities, and provincial-level departments in charge of the planning work. Governor Shao Qihui and Vice Governors Chen Yunlin, Dai Moan, Cong Fukui, and Sun Kuiwen attended the conference.

Heilongjiang Communique on Census Statistics

SK1912062890 Harbin HEILONGJIANG JINGJI BAO
in Chinese 8 Nov 90 p 1

[Communique No. 1 by the Heilongjiang Provincial Statistics Bureau on the 1990 major census data issued on 7 November 1990]

[Text] In line with the decision of the State Council and the unified demands mentioned in the "Method of the Fourth National Census," our province carried out its

fourth census registration work in July 1990. Under the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels and with the active support and coordination of the people of various nationalities and all departments in the social sector across the province and the common efforts of all census workers, census instructors and census personnel at all levels, the fourth census registration task was successfully fulfilled and the quality of registration absolutely met the standards and requirements stipulated by the state. All the census data are being processed with computers. The major census data collected manually are promulgated as follows:

1. The Total Population

The province's total population is 35,214,873, an increase of 2,549,327 more people, or 7.8 percent, over the figure of 32,665,546 people during the 1982 census. The annual average population growth rate during the eight years was 0.9 percent, or 318,666 people.

The population of the province is classified according to the situation of household registration:

There are 33,369,800 persons who are permanent residents of a county or a city and who have permanent residence registrations in the county or city where they live, accounting for 94.76 percent of the total population.

There are 1,173,491 persons who have lived in a county or a city for more than one year but their permanent residence registrations are in other counties or cities, accounting for 3.33 percent of the total population.

There are 76,182 persons who have lived in a county or a city for less than one year but who have left their permanent residence registration place for more than one year, accounting for 0.22 percent of the total population.

There are 591,666 persons who lived in a county or a city at the time when the census was conducted but whose permanent residence registrations have not yet been determined, accounting for 1.68 percent of the total population.

There are 3,734 persons who originally lived in a county or a city but left for foreign countries for work or study during the time when the census was conducted and have no permanent residence registration for the time being, accounting for 0.01 percent.

2. Family and Household Population

The whole province has a total of 8,895,404 families with a population of 34,691,284 persons, accounting for 98.51 percent of the total population. Each family has an average of 3.9 persons, a decrease of 0.6 persons from the average of 4.5 persons in each family in 1982.

3. The Sex Composition

Of the whole province's total population, 18,048,627 are males, accounting for 51.25 percent; and 17,166,246 are females, accounting for 48.75 percent. The sex proportion of men to women is 105.13 to 100 (take women as 100).

4. Nationality Composition

Of the whole province's total population, the population of Han nationality is 33,224,103 persons, accounting for 94.35 percent. The population of various ethnic minorities is 1,990,770, accounting for 5.65 percent.

Compared with 1982, during the eight years, the population of Han nationality increased 2,167,395 persons, or 6.98 percent, and that of minority nationalities, 381,932 persons, or 23.74 percent.

5. Population of Various Educational Levels

Of the whole province's total population, 753,141 persons have education at and above the college level, 4,130,257 persons have senior middle school (including secondary specialized school) education, 10,022,237 persons have junior middle school education, and 12,004,300 persons have primary school education (the aforementioned population of various educational levels includes graduates and undergraduates of various kinds of schools and those who once studied in schools).

Compared with 1982, the changes in the educational levels of every 10,000 persons are: The number of persons with college educational level rose from 69 to 214, with senior middle school educational level, rose from 938 to 1,173, with junior middle school educational level, rose from 2,219 to 2,846, and with primary school educational level, dropped from 3,553 to 3,409.

Of the whole province's total population, the number of illiterates and semi-literates at and above 15 years old is 3,828,584 persons. Compared with 1982, the proportion of illiterates and semi-literates to the total population dropped from 15.87 percent to 10.87 percent.

6. Population Birth Rate and Mortality Rate

During the period between 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990, 612,950 persons were born and 186,683 persons died, showing that the population birth rate is 17.51 per thousand and the mortality rate is 12.18 per thousand.

7. The Total Population in Cities and Towns

The population in cities and towns across the province is 16,609,792 persons, accounting for 47.17 percent of the province's total population.

Quan Shuren Addresses 5-City Office Meeting

SK1912031690 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 11 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] On 9 November, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held an on-the-spot office meeting in Jinzhou City with the participation of five

cities in the western part of Liaoning. The meeting deeply studied ways to accelerate the opening up and economic development issues of the five cities, heard a report on the situation of the meeting to consult the opening up and economic cooperation of the five cities in the western part of Liaoning, studied and offered views for solving problems concerning the continued project of Jinzhou Harbor, the renovation project of the Jinzhou-Chaoyang and Jinzhou-Fuxin highways for moving off-loaded goods from the harbor, the building of the local railway from Tianqiao to Gaoqiao in Jinzhou, the foreign export trade system, the construction of the Jinzhou Port Economic Zone, and the development of tourist resources.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Quan Shuren, Sun Qi, Zhu Jiazhen, Xu Wencai, Lin Sheng, Cheng Jinxiang, and Peng Xiangsong, attended the meeting. Also attending were leaders of the five cities of Jinzhou, Chaoyang, Fuxin, Panjin, and Jinxi and responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments concerned.

Addressing the meeting, Vice Governor Zhu Jiazhen fully affirmed the achievements made by these five cities in conscientiously implementing the spirit of the seventh provincial party congress and in opening up and economic development. He called on the five cities in the western part of Liaoning to rapidly push forward the work of creating foreign exchange through export and utilizing foreign capital, and using these two resources to open up domestic and international markets in an effort to bring along economic development in the western part of Liaoning. He said: In opening up, we should do a good job not only in building infrastructural facilities, but should also prepare external conditions and create an ideal investment climate for investors.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave an important speech. He highly appraised the guiding ideologies, specific measures and practical steps of these five cities in jointly developing the western part of Liaoning and working hand in hand to develop the export-oriented economy. He said: The area and population of the five cities in the western part of Liaoning account respectively for one-third of the province's total. They have developed traffic facilities, serve as a link connecting the northeast region with all localities inside Shanhaiguan and occupy a very geographically important position. They have vast territories and many mountains, with many varieties and large reserves of mineral resources, rich agricultural resources, enterprises covering fairly complete branches of industries, many places of scenic and historical interest, and exceptional advantages and potentials for developing the export-oriented economy. In the general opening-up pattern of Liaoning, the development of the western part of Liaoning is also considered as a wing. Only by developing both wings, can Liaoning leap forward. He

stressed: To accelerate the pace of opening the western part of Liaoning to the outside world, we should focus our work closely on the construction of Jinzhou Harbor, concentrate efforts on grasping the major points and fighting a general war, establish port handling capacity as soon as possible, do a good job in building various supporting facilities and giving good service, attract more clients and foreign ships inside and outside the province, successfully develop the economy and raise economic results in an effort to expand the exposure of the western part of Liaoning to the world. We should further enhance our sense of opening up, based on the present foundation and our own advantages, serve the domestic and foreign markets and push the economy forward. It is necessary to develop cooperation with different parts of the country. In addition to carrying out economic cooperation and coordination among the five cities in the western part of Liaoning, we should also urge all counties and townships to carry out cooperation among themselves, to develop cooperation with the central and southern parts of Liaoning, as well as with localities outside Liaoning Province, to break with the closed-type system and supplement one another with one's advantages so as to achieve common development. While attending to the export-oriented economy, we should properly handle the relationship between industry and agriculture and should not neglect the latter. Actually, agriculture is also an important component of the export-oriented economy. In developing and building the western part of Liaoning, we should also pay attention to its ecological balance. The ecological environment of some localities in the western part of Liaoning are badly damaged. It won't do if we fail to protect the ecological environment. We should study well and make good use of the policies. Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party and the country have formulated many policies on opening up to the outside world. We should make good and full use of them. We should fully understand the central policies in the first place. Without making good use of the policies, it is impossible for us to accelerate the pace of opening up.

In his speech, Quan Shuren called for concentrating efforts on grasping the current production work, accumulating funds, and enhancing our self-transformation and self-development capacity. In addition to stressing speed, we should also stress the economic results. Efforts should be made to rapidly implement the second round of enterprise contracts and enable enterprise leaders to feel at ease in grasping production and carrying out their work. We should also grasp marketing work, reduce the number of stockpiled goods, and do a good job in readjusting the product mix and developing new products. The western part of Liaoning should bring in trained personnel, import advanced technology, raise the level of opening up, and further accelerate the pace of opening to the outside world.

Liaoning Official Views Next Year's Rural Work

SK1612134490 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 6 Nov 90 p 1

[By Wu Zhenhua (0702 2182 5478) and reporter Ji Minggang (0679 2494 0474): "Do Not Be Unrealistically Optimistic, and Greatly Improve Capacity for Comprehensive Production"]

[Text] We should continue to maintain the good trend of developing agriculture with great efforts in the entire party, and improve the capacity for comprehensive agricultural production to reap a bumper harvest again. This is a requirement on next year's rural economic work put forward by provincial Vice Governor Xiao Zuofu at a recent on-the-spot meeting on autumn preparations for next year's spring plowing.

He said: In next year's rural economic work, we should first continue to maintain the good trend of developing agriculture with great efforts in the entire party, and further strengthen the position of agriculture as the foundation. At no time must we waver in adhering to the strategic idea that "agriculture is the foundation of the national economy." As was proven in practice over several decades, this strategic idea was given broad attention when agriculture encountered setbacks, and was often neglected when good harvests were reaped and living standards improved. Therefore, we should earnestly learn from past experiences and lessons, and the better harvests we reap, the more we should remain clear-headed. Although some localities of our province currently have trouble selling grain, this is only a superficial phenomenon, and is a problem in circulation at most. From either a short-term or long-term point of view, our province's grain is rather too little than too much. We should note that our province still bears a very heavy grain burden, and faces many difficulties, and that many factors affecting our province's agricultural development have yet to be changed once and for all. For instance, our province is still backward compared with other provinces in terms of ecology, environment, infrastructure, irrigation, and farmland and water resources. We have done a great amount of fruitful work in these areas, but, judging from our capacity for comprehensive agricultural production, many years of hard work are still necessary if we are to solve the current problem of stagnant agriculture because such a stagnant situation in agriculture cannot be changed easily with one or two years of bumper harvests. Therefore, we should adopt a comprehensive and objective viewpoint to judge this year's agricultural production, firmly embrace the idea of fighting a protracted battle, enhance the sense of urgency and responsibility for greatly developing agriculture, and mobilize and organize forces from various quarters to base their work and concentrate their major efforts on improving the capacity for comprehensive agricultural production. We must never feel complacent or unrealistically optimistic because of this year's bumper harvest.

Xiao Zuofu said: In the arrangements for next year's rural economic work, we should succeed in the following work on the premise that the good trend of developing agriculture with great efforts in the entire party is maintained. First, we should continue doing a good job in comprehensive agricultural development. Second, guided by scientific and technological progress, we should greatly popularize various applicable agricultural technologies. Third, we should develop large-scale farmland capital construction to improve our overall anti-disaster capacity. Fourth, we should continue to increase investment to enhance the strength for sustained agricultural development. Fifth, we should further stabilize and improve the rural economic policies, and continue to deepen the rural reform. Sixth, we should actively facilitate the healthy development of township enterprises.

Xiao Zuofu stressed: The Eighth Five-Year Plan period is a crucial period for Liaoning to attain the strategic goals for the national economic development by the end of this century, and next year is a year to lay a solid foundation for our province to attain the general goal of "working hard for five years to make grain output exceed 30 billion jin." The work to conscientiously strengthen the position of agriculture as the foundation and accelerate agricultural development plays a decisive role in ensuring that the province's agriculture take a new step forward in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. It is hoped that, based on their specific conditions, all localities will do a good job in the current autumn harvesting, plowing and sowing, in preparations for next year's plowing, and in arrangements for next year's rural economic work so that another comprehensive harvest can be reaped next year.

Northwest Region

Gansu's Gu Jinchu Inspects Irrigation Area

HK1812115690 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 90

[Summary From Poor Reception] Provincial Party Secretary Gu Jinchu went deep into an irrigation area to carry out investigations and studies and brought the party policies to the masses in the area. While visiting a fisherman's household, he inquired in detail about the livelihood and production of the household.

Gu Jinchu was satisfied with the construction and economic work in the irrigation area. He urged the area to do well in formulating general plans to lay a solid foundation for its work. He also stressed the importance of saving and rationally using electricity in the irrigation area. He also talked about grasping the key task of economic construction and doing well in strengthening party building.

Yin Kesheng Attends Party School Work Conference

HK1912070990 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on party school work was held in Xining yesterday [18 December]. In his speech, provincial Deputy Party Secretary Tian Chengping called on party committees at all levels throughout the province to further enhance their understanding on the importance of strengthening Marxist theoretical education among cadres, and strengthening party school work; and to do a better job in running party schools so as to build qualified contingents of party members and cadres.

Since the third plenary session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, a fairly rapid development has been registered in the province's party school undertaking, and large numbers of leading cadres have received training or rotation training. Although they have played an important role in cadre education, party schools at all levels still fall short of the party Central Committee's expectations, and the current state of affairs has yet to be improved at once. It is the purpose of the provincial party committee in calling this meeting to conscientiously study and implement the party Central Committee's circular on strengthening party school work; and to work out ways to do a good job in running the province's party schools under the new situation.

Provincial Party Secretary Yin Kesheng presided over the opening ceremony of the meeting.

Comrade Tian Chengping gave a speech entitled: "Obtain a Clear Understanding of Current Situation and Tasks, Do a Good Job in Running Party Schools, and Strive To Enhance Cadres' Marxist Theoretical Level." [passage omitted]

Tian Chengping said: Party committees and party schools at all levels, should select their prospective trainees in line with their own training scopes, work out a five-year plan for training and rotation training, and bring this plan into the social development programs of their own localities. In addition, a system combining cadres' training, rotation training, assessment, and appointment should be set up. In the future, all on-the-job leading cadres should, during their tenure of office, receive one to three months of rotation training in party schools, and efforts will be taken to strive for the accomplishment of the goal to provide rotation training to all cadres at the county level throughout the province within the coming three years. Generally speaking, starting in 1992, the appointment of those party-member cadres who have not yet obtained training certificates from party schools should not be granted approval. [passage omitted]

On behalf of provincial party committee and provincial government, Comrade Jin Jipeng expressed heartfelt thanks to those comrades working at the province's party

schools at all levels who have made great contributions to the province's work on cadre training.

Leading comrades, such as Sang Jiejia, Bian Yaowu, (Cai Honglin), and Chen Yunfeng were present at the meeting.

A total of more than 130 persons from party committees of all localities, party schools at all levels, and relevant departments at the provincial level attended yesterday's meeting.

Song Hanliang Discusses Xinjiang Development

HK1812131090 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 50, 10 Dec 90 pp 16, 17

[Article by Li Xianguo (2621 3807 0948): "Song Hanliang Dwells on Xinjiang's Development Strategy in the 1990's"]

[Text] While inspecting Xinjiang this year, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out that the area of Xinjiang constitutes one-sixth of that of the whole country, abounds in natural resources, and is an important base of China's future economic development. If the superiority and potential of the manpower, material resources, and natural resources of Xinjiang are all developed, its economy can surely take off and there are very broad prospects for Xinjiang's future development.

At present, Xinjiang has initially worked out a general plan for its economic development in the 1990's. At a recent interview with a reporter, Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, spoke glowingly of a specific tentative plan for rejuvenating Xinjiang's economy.

Song Hanliang said the way to rejuvenate Xinjiang's economy is: It is necessary to begin with the utilization of water and soil and petroleum development; to consolidate and develop the foundation of agriculture and animal husbandry; to strengthen the infrastructure facilities of water conservancy, electric power, and highways; and to build bases on different scale, including agriculture and animal husbandry, petroleum and petrochemical industry, nonferrous metals and gold, salt and salt chemical industry, coal, and light, textile, and food industries bases to ensure the gradual development of production, gradual economic prosperity, and unremitting improvement of the people's livelihood.

How can this target be achieved?

Song Hanliang pointed out that it is essential to have a grasp of Xinjiang's current characteristics—abundant resources and the comparatively low level of productive forces, to make full use of the favorable opportunity of the readjustment of the state industrial structure and the favorable conditions of the continental bridge linking Europe and Asia, to give full play to the superiority of

Xinjiang's resources and the superiority of the geographic environment, to expedite the development of the industries that occupy a dominant position, to accelerate reform and opening up, to attach importance to the training of qualified personnel, and to really shift economic work to the track with the enhancement of economic results as the center.

For a period in the future, Xinjiang will place emphasis on the following four aspects of work.

—On the foundation of 13 consecutive years' bumper harvest of agriculture and animal husbandry, it is imperative to make full use of water, soil, light, and heat sources richly endowed by nature and the favorable conditions—comparatively high level of agricultural mechanization and tradition of large-scale agriculture—to reclaim uncultivated land suitable for farming in the north and south of Tian Shan in a planned way, to transform the low-yield farmland, and to build a number of state-level bases of cotton, grain, sugar, livestock products, and commodities.

—It is necessary to continuously strengthen the construction of water conservancy, electric power, and highway infrastructure facilities. In water conservancy construction, while fully utilizing and giving play to the existing water conservancy facilities, we must stress the development of the basins of several large rivers. In the near future, we must do a good job in developing the Ertix He and the Ili He—two international rivers, and integrate the development of water and soil with the settlement of the international disputes. In electric power construction, while expediting the construction of the Manas thermal power plant, we must build the Jilintai hydroelectric power station and the Urumqi thermoelectricity station and in the light of Xinjiang's characteristics of abundant coal resources, vigorously develop the Kengkou electric power station. In communications construction: 1) We must enhance the transport capacity of the main railroads and gradually transform the Lanzhou-Xinjiang Railroad into a double track to meet the needs of transporting Xinjiang's materials to other places; 2) when the petroleum industry develops to a certain extent, we must install a petroleum pipeline to lighten pressure on the railroads; 3) we must strengthen the building of the main highways within the region; 4) we must vigorously develop feeder air routes within the region. In addition, the southern Xinjiang railroad must be continuously extended to the south, to Kuqa and Aksu at the first step and to Kashi at the second step to provide conditions for thoroughly altering the backward outlook of southern Xinjiang and developing the petroleum industry.

—It is essential to vigorously develop the petroleum industry and to use this to bring along the development of the region's national economy. Over the past few years, with the concerted efforts of China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation and the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, a series of

important breakthroughs have been made in petroleum geological prospecting in Tarim Pendi. It is estimated that in the near future, a certain size of area and amount of oil and gas reserves in Lunnan area and high-yield oil and gas deposits in Tazhong, Momaili, Hanghetang areas can be ascertained and this proves that Tarim Pendi is likely to become an important strategic replacement for China's petroleum industrial area. General Secretary Jiang Zemin pointed out that in the coming 10 years, especially in the first five years, we must support the prospecting and development of Xinjiang's oil and gas by employing a special method of reform. The state has now put forth a policy of "stabilizing the eastern part, developing the western part" and decided to suitably concentrate forces to strengthen prospecting in the western part, chiefly Tarim Pendi, so as to strive to ascertain more reserves and to develop Tarim Pendi's oil and gas resources as soon as possible. We shall vigorously cooperate with petroleum departments, actively readjust the industrial structure, establish a group of industries to serve the petroleum industry, and through cooperation of all prefectures and autonomous prefectures within Xinjiang and cooperation between Xinjiang and provinces and regions in the interior, provide petroleum prospecting with standardized and professional service to bring along economic development. At the same time, we must seriously do a good job in working out plans and making preparations for locally processing and utilizing petroleum and natural gas and in actively developing the petrochemical industry.

—It is imperative to adhere to the policies of "omnidirectional opening up, westward inclination," and "keeping contacts between the interior and the outside world, keeping contacts with the East, exporting goods to the West" and to further do well in opening to the outside world. Xinjiang is China's gate opening to the West. Especially following the linking of the second continental bridge between Europe and Asia, China has created better conditions for opening to the West. We must, therefore, further open the western gate to contribute toward the state's omnidirectional opening up. While consolidating and developing opening to capitalist countries and regions, we must expedite opening to the peripheral countries of mid-Asia and really utilize the Soviet market. At present, as there are changes in the Soviet market, we must promptly readjust our strategy and countermeasures, further widen the realm of cooperation, readjust the structure of imported and exported commodities, expand the sphere of imported and exported commodities, really guarantee quality, and strive to strengthen our competitive power.

Moreover, we must develop lateral economic ties, combine Xinjiang with the whole country, the places inside the region with those outside the region, industry with trade, and internal trade with foreign trade. We must particularly vigorously advocate and develop the association of Xinjiang with special economic zones, economic

development zones, and coastal advanced provinces and cities and integrate Xinjiang's abundant resources with the capital, technology, and markets of these areas. Through "contacts with the East," we can strengthen our actual strength and through "exporting goods to the West" or "exporting goods to the East," we can develop our markets. In doing so, a new situation in opening to the outside world will emerge in Xinjiang.

Xinjiang Develops Lateral Economic Ties

OW1912125890 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
3 Dec 90 p 1

[By reporter Peng Wenming (1756 2429 2494)]

[Text] Departments at all levels in our region regard the development of lateral economic cooperation as an important measure to deepen reform. To this end, they constantly search for new ways to promote cooperation under the new situation and to create a new order in lateral economic cooperation.

Since 1983, our region established organizations to promote economic and technological cooperation, and adopted the method of "venturing out and inviting others in." In addition, it has established economic and technological cooperative ties with 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and 19 ministries and commissions under the central government. The region's 15 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities fostered friendly and cooperative ties geared toward their respective needs, with over 40 prefectures, counties, and cities in China. By the end of October, the region signed and implemented 6,503 cooperative agreements, brought in 620 million yuan in investment, realized an additional 1.75 billion yuan in output value, and increased taxes and profits by 320 million yuan. It also brought in and transformed 2,365 sets of equipment, developed 4,825 new products and new product varieties, developed 123 brand-name products, introduced 89 products to fill the gaps in its product mix, conducted exchanges involving over 20,000 experts, and bought and sold more than 50 types of materials worth 1.75 billion yuan through negotiations. All this effectively spurred our region's economic growth.

In developing lateral economic cooperation, our region focused on an economic development strategy that takes into account Xinjiang's abundant natural resources, fund shortages, and low technological level, and swiftly adjusted its tactics, in order to develop broad, in-depth lateral economic cooperation. This resulted in changes in four areas:

1. Single-project cooperation between localities and departments in provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions switched to comprehensive cooperation between provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. In the past, most of our region's economic exchanges with other areas were conducted between enterprises, departments, prefectures, and counties, and involved only single projects. This situation changed

since the latter half of this year. Zhuhai City and Jiangsu, Hebei, Jiangxi, Sichuan, and Gansu Provinces separately sent delegations, headed by key party and government leaders and comprising leaders from relevant departments and key enterprises, to our region to seek cooperation. They carried out inspections and held talks on developing comprehensive cooperation with our region on matters pertaining to investment, technology, facilities, expertise, and materials. The Zhuhai Special Economic Zone reached an agreement with our region on jointly developing "Sino-Sino-foreign" enterprises by using the region's raw materials and primary products to process export products—a switch from importing raw materials and primary products for processing purposes to exporting products processed in China.

2. The forms of cooperation have varied. From developing new products through equipment transfer and technological cooperation, lateral cooperation in our region gradually evolved to include promotion of brand-name products, economic cooperation, contracted projects, enterprise mergers, compensation trade, technological transfer, and joint construction of factories and production bases. Since last year, our region made significant progress in economic cooperation, bringing in 190.69 million yuan in investment funds. Units under the central government and other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions implemented 279 economic cooperative projects in our region. Outside investors each pumped more than 10 million yuan in four of these projects, over 5 million yuan in two, and over 1 million yuan in 25. Investment in the development of cotton mills alone totals 39.88 million yuan, spurring resource development in our region.

3. A new order of cooperation evolved in the region—an order marked by cooperation between science research institutes on agriculture and animal husbandry and farming and pastoral areas; between urban centers and remote prefectures and counties; between areas surrounding petroleum resources and petroleum production units; and between backbone enterprises and small enterprises. In 1989, the autonomous region's Academy of Agricultural Sciences cooperated with farming and pastoral areas in promoting 60 projects involving the production of grain, cotton, edible oil, melons, and other fruits over 6.58 million mu of experimental land, increasing the output value by 120 million yuan. The region's Academy of Animal Husbandry Sciences and Aksu Prefecture jointly conducted research into "the production of million-yuan cashmere," and succeeded after four-year efforts. Consequently, each goat now produces an additional 47.1 grams of cashmere on average, and the total annual income has increased by over 7 million yuan. The Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, focusing on the Tarim petroleum base, established seven service centers to provide services for oil exploration in terms of materials, commerce, grain, machinery, electronics, communications, transportation, designing, construction, medical care, and public health, as well as to stimulate the development of local industries.

4. The focus of economic cooperation switched to providing follow-up services to enterprises to ensure the implementation of agreements. Departments in charge of economic and technological cooperation now play the role of "matchmakers" in promoting lateral economic cooperation.

Foreign Ministry Welcomes Visit by Lithuanian

OW1912103690 Taipei CNA in English 1555 GMT
18 Dec 90

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 18 (CNA)—Foreign Affairs Ministry officials said Tuesday they welcome a planned visit to the Republic of China by Mrs. K. Prunskiene, prime minister of Lithuania.

The officials said Prunskiene (?hopes) to meet with her Republic of China counterpart, Premier Hao Po-tsun. The ministry will discuss the matter with the Executive Yuan, they (?said).

The Lithuanian leader is currently visiting Japan. If her schedule on meeting Hao can be fixed, she will decide on a date for her arrival.

Mrs. Prunskiene will also meet with officials of the Foreign and Economic Affairs Ministries.

Invited by the Taipei-based Great Electronics Corporation Prime Minister Prunskiene will be the highest-ranking political figure ever to visit Taiwan from a Soviet-bloc nation.

According to Great Electronics Chairman L.F. Hsieh, Mrs. Prunskiene planned to seek business partners for her country's commercial and industrial sectors.

One of her aides, Lithuania's Communications Minister K. Birul will also meet with (?Daiwa) electronics industry representatives to discuss [words indistinct] electronic products, Hsieh said.

Trade Mission Visits Argentina

OW1812121790 Taipei CNA in English 1145 GMT
18 Dec 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, Dec. 17 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] Vice Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung Monday called on Argentine authorities as well as business and industrial sectors to strengthen bilateral economic and trade ties between the ROC and Argentina.

"To strengthen bilateral economic and trade ties will not only benefit both peoples of the two countries but also upgrade the peoples living standard," Chiang stressed.

Chiang made the call when meeting with members of the Commission of Commerce of the House of Representative, headed by Dr. Juan Carlos Taparelli and Victorio Bvisciotti, chairman and vice chairman of the commission, at the Retiro Club Monday morning.

Chiang was on a 48-hour visit to Argentina at the head of a 30-member trade mission that flew into Buenos Aires Sunday night.

Other members on the ROC mission included Sheu Ke-sheng, director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade; Liu Ti, deputy executive secretary of the ROC International Economic Cooperation Fund; Li Kao-chao, director of the Council for Economic Planning and

Development; Li Chang-i, director-general of the Industrial Development and Investment Center, MOEA [Ministry of Economic Affairs]; Ni Cheng-ping, vice president of the ExIm Bank of the Republic of China.

Chiang briefed his hosts on the purposes of his mission to Argentina and the economic development in the ROC. "We came here with sincerity to promote economic and trade ties with Argentina and to assess how to increase ROC investments in Argentina," Chiang said.

The ROC views Argentina as a trading partner and one important nation in Latin America, Chiang said. But he pointed out that the ROC-Argentina bilateral trade totaling 145 million U.S. dollars in 1989 accounted for only 1 percent in the Argentina's total foreign trade or 0.1 percent of the ROC total foreign trade.

Reviewing this situation, Chiang asserted that the lack of an Argentina representative office in Taipei is a key factor.

He said Argentina with its abundant natural resources can supply raw materials needed by the ROC while the ROC can supply Argentina with high-tech products.

Dr. Juan Carlos Taparelli said in response that he and his colleagues in the legislative branch would try their best to exhort the executive branch to set up representative office in Taipei to strengthen bilateral trade ties.

Later in the day, Chiang and his entourage called on the Argentina Rural Association Senator Luie Leon, chairman of the Senate Commission of Commerce, then hosted a luncheon party for Chiang and four of his mission members.

Meets Chamber of Commerce Head

OW1812125090 Taipei CNA in English 1153 GMT
18 Dec 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, Dec. 17 (CNA)—Sheu Ke-sheng, director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] of the Republic of China [ROC], Monday called on Dr. Clos Ramomp de Lavega, president of the Argentine National Chamber of Commerce, to exchange views on how to strengthen economic and business exchanges between the two countries.

Sheu, accompanied by Li Chang-i, director-general of the Industrial Development and Investment Center of the ROC Economics Ministry, told De Lavega about Taipei's efforts for economic internationalization and liberalization.

De Lavega said his chamber had repeatedly asked the government to set up a representative office in Taipei, adding that to achieve this goal, his chamber will send a big trade mission to the ROC in 1991.

Sheu arrived in Buenos Aires Sunday night for a two-day visit along with ROC Vice Economic Affairs Minister Chiang Pin-kung who is leading a 30-member trade mission on a Latin American tour.

More than 150 Argentine business and industrial leaders Monday attended a two-hour briefing when Sheu and others of the ROC group spoke and answered questions.

Diplomat Receives Panamanian Decoration

OW1812121090 Taipei CNA in English 1128 GMT 18 Dec 90

[Text] Panama City, Dec. 17 (CNA)—Director of Panama's National Police Ebrahim Asvat conferred Monday, on behalf of the Panamanian Government, the medal of honor at the grade of golden cross on Soong Jih-ming, first secretary of the Republic of China's (ROC's) Embassy in Panama, in recognition of his contribution to the promotion of ROC-Panamanian relations.

The conferring ceremony was held at the headquarters of Panama's national police. ROC Ambassador Soong Chang-chih and other officials of the embassy were also invited to witness the ceremony.

Speaking on the occasion, Asvat highly praised Soong for his efforts in promoting cooperation and friendship between the ROC and Panama over the past six and half years as first secretary of the ROC Embassy.

He indicated that Soong has done a good job in accomplishing his diplomatic missions and made a lot of friends in Panama who would remember him as a fraternal friend.

Soong has been designated by the ROC Government for a new post and will fly home Tuesday.

Ban on Direct Shipping to Mainland Intact

OW1812035590 Taipei CNA in English 1537 GMT 17 Dec 90

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 17 (CNA)—The Communications Ministry Monday denied rumors that the Republic of China Government will soon (?open direct) shipping between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

A ministry spokesman said any decision on when the shipping ban might be lifted would be made as a part of the government's overall policy toward the China mainland.

Until the government changes its current policy, the ministry will enforce the ban, the spokesman said. Ships that sail directly across the strait intentionally violating the laws and regulations will be punished.

At present, the Republic of China Government allows only indirect shipping between Taiwan and the mainland. Foreign vessels violating the ban will be prohibited from entering Taiwan ports again.

The latest violators of the ban were two Panamanian freighters, which were put on the government's black list in late November and early December, the spokesman said.

Red Cross Handles Current Repatriation System

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[Text] Chairman of the cabinet's Mainland Affairs Committee Ma Ying-chiu stated on Monday that the repatriation of illegal mainland entrants to the island is something the government is not involved in. However, the government goes through the Taiwan Red Cross in taking care of these matters. He said that it is hoped that the investigation on illegal mainland entrants is conducted quickly so the pace of repatriation can also be sped up.

He said that the government will also consider about setting out another repatriation center where the Chinese are temporarily held. Ma, in detail, explained that it is the Interior Ministry that has commissioned Red Cross to take care of repatriation proceedings. And according to sources, the speed at which the repatriations can be conducted often depends on the pace the mainland side investigates the name list the Red Cross provides it with.

In terms of the detention center, mainland detainees on Sunday caused a raucous at the existing one expressing their disapproval of the slow repatriation process. Ma responded by saying that the more detailed repatriation now has resulted from the deaths which were caused by accidents in earlier repatriations. Therefore, the current system will stand.

Mainland Reportedly Prepares Dissident Trials

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[Text] Communist Chinese authorities are making final preparations for trials of alleged leaders of last year's pro-democracy movement, and have ordered life sentences for student leaders.

A source speaking on condition of anonymity said high-ranking legal, judicial and police officials are currently meeting at a hot springs resort outside Beijing in preparation for putting 20 student leaders and dissidents on trial. Among those on the list recently circulated in legal and judicial circles are (Chen Zhiming) and (Wang Junbao), both of whom have been charged with sedition, a crime for which the maximum punishment is death.

According to the source, the Communist Party Central Committee has said that the student leaders should be given the lightest sentences possible for their crime, or even be convicted but not sentenced. The minimum sentence for sedition is five years. However, intellectuals whom Beijing alleges were the instigators and masterminds behind last year's massive protest for political reforms apparently will not get lenient treatment. He said the communist leadership is eager to finish on legal proceeding relating to the pro-democracy protest as quickly as possible.

Hong Kong

Lu Ping To Meet Hong Kong Airport Team

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[By Fanny Wong]

[Text] The new director of the Chinese State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Lu Ping, is expected to meet the Hong Kong expert team on the airport plan next month when the second round of meetings will be held.

It is understood the Financial Secretary, Sir Piers Jacobs, will lead a team of senior officials, mainly from the Finance Branch, to Beijing next month for the talks.

Following weeks of diplomatic negotiations, the two sides are understood to have reached a consensus for the sessions to be held from January 10 to 12.

The Hong Kong delegation is understood to be planning to leave for the Chinese capital on January 9 and it is expected the Hong Kong officials will meet Mr Lu on January 12 before returning to the territory the following day.

Leading the Hong Kong officials, Sir Piers is expected to reassure Mr Lu that Hong Kong has no intention of using all of the territory's accumulated surpluses to finance the Port and Airport Development Strategy (PADS).

Mr Lu raised serious doubts last week about the Government's ability to finance the scheme without either draining the territory's fiscal reserves or substantially raising tax rates.

He also warned that drawing back the accumulated surpluses from the Exchange Fund would affect the stability of the Hong Kong dollar.

The better alternative to raising funds for the projects, Mr Lu maintained, would be for the Government to resort to measures such as loans, private sector's participation and the issuing of bonds.

Hong Kong officials are understood to be prepared to answer any queries raised by their Beijing counterparts on the financing of the multi-billion-dollar scheme.

They are also expected to tell Beijing officials that different options such as maximising private sector involvement in the scheme, raising loans or issuing bonds were being considered by the Hong Kong Government.

To allay Chinese concerns, new data related to the financial aspects of PADS is expected to be given to the Chinese side.

However, Beijing is not expected to make a decision on the scheme during the session.

Nor is a decision expected during talks between the Governor, Sir David Wilson, and senior Beijing officials when he visits China between January 21 to 25.

Sources said that the line-up of both sides for the expert talks had yet to be finalised and would depend on topics on the agenda.

At present, it is certain that the talks will cover the financial aspect of the multi-billion-dollar scheme.

China has yet to indicate to the Hong Kong side whether it would want to further discuss other aspects, such as the timing and scale of the projects.

It is expected the Hong Kong team, led by Sir Piers, will comprise the Secretary for the Treasury, Mr Hamish Macleod, the Principal Assistant Financial Secretary, Miss Denise Yue Chung-yee, and other Finance Branch officials.

The Hong Kong side is prepared to send officials of other policy areas to brief their mainland counterparts.

The mainland team is also expected to include financial experts.

During the first round of talks in October, mainland financial experts attending the sessions included Mr Wang Yiping, director of the Department for Utilisation of Foreign Funds under the State Planning Commission and Mr Luo Xiling, senior economist under the Ministry of Communication.

It is not known yet if Mr Yong Longgui, the Chinese expert team leader during the first round of meeting, will attend next month's session.

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